THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SECRET HISTORY.

How Seymour Procured the Nomination.

Mr. Henry Reed writes as follows to the Cincinnati *West and South*:—

"That Mr. Seymour was either weak or dishonest, that his conduct owed its origin either to treachery or imbecility, is a thing so palpable as to forbid denial. His act was that of a knave or of a fool; and that knave or a fool—whichever it may have been—of no common magnitude. It is not complimentary to Mr. Seymour when his apologists can only maintain his integrity at the expense of his understanding, and his understanding at the expense of his integrity. The conduct of Mr. Seymour before and at the Convention, is conclusive upon the point of his fitness for the office of President of the United States. This is no time for either weaklings or tricksters at the head of the Government, and that Mr. Seymour is either pitifully weak or flagrantly dishonest, is a proposition which cannot safely be disputed. Indeed, it is virtually admitted. The Pendleton letter—the 'noble letter' of June 25—implies that, within the knowledge of the writer, Mr. Seymour was thinking of the Presidency as long as last fall; even before he began his continued series of elaborate declinations."

The following is said to be from the pen of Alexander Long, of Cincinnati:—

"The scheme for nominating Governor Seymour was concocted at Delmonico's on Wednesday night, and fully agreed upon Thursday morning, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The parties to it were Wash. McLean, George E. Pugh, Allen G. Thurman, George W. McCook, George W. Morgan, Hugh J. Jewett, and Joseph C. Butler of Ohio, and Samuel J. Tilden, Ben. Wood, Peter Sweeney, and Mr. Barlow of New York. Neither Wood, Sweeney, nor Barlow was a delegate, and we have the assurance of one of the Ohio delegates (Joseph C. Butler) for saying that only four members of the New York delegation, including Samuel J. Tilden, know anything about what was to be done, until Seymour's name was sprung upon the Convention by McCook. They were intentionally kept in ignorance by Tilden and his three associates in the scheme, lest they, knowing what was intended, should have presented the name of Chief Justice Chase, who was the choice of the New York delegation. Vallandigham was not let into the secret until Thursday morning, and the residue of the Ohio delegation were kept in ignorance of the plans of McLean and the other seven until after the 21st ballot, on which they divided the vote between Hancock and English, and after which they retired for consultation, when McCook, McLean, and others insisted upon casting the next ballot unanimously for Governor Seymour, as the last and only hope of preventing the nomination of Mr. Chase, whose name, they insisted, would be formally presented if further balloting was had, and to this the delegation assented. In a conversation with a prominent New York politician, Governor Seymour said that under no circumstances whatever could he consent to become a candidate; said he was weighed down with family griefs and domestic troubles; in a few weeks he expected to see his brother consigned to a lunatic asylum, and that the condition of his own health was such as to forbid his becoming a candidate; said he could not get elected, and even if he could he would be utterly powerless in the White House—his hands would be tied by the Senate—he would be unable to secure even the confirmation of a Cabinet of his choice, and to hold the same relation before the country to the Senate, whatever might be the complexion of the House, that was sustained by Johnson, and be perplexed, worried, and abused in the same manner, would put him in his grave in less than a year from the time he assumed such a position—while, said he, with Mr. Chase it would be altogether different; his election would divide the Senate, and the conservative Republicans, who would identify themselves with his administration, united with the Democrats, would give us a majority, while he said he firmly believed the nomination of the Chief Justice by the Convention would disintegrate the Republican party, secure his election beyond a doubt, and give us a majority of the Forty-first Congress. He spoke in favor of Mr. Chase's nomination, in the New York delegation, on Thursday morning, after which a vote was taken, when thirty-seven of the delegates expressed their preference for the Chief Justice, and a majority was to cast a vote as a unit. On his way to the Convention, and in less than two hours before his nomination, he read to Dr. Thomas Cottman, of New York, an elaborately prepared speech, which he intended to make on seconding the nomination of the Chief Justice on behalf of New York, he expecting, as did the Convention, that Mr. Chase would be nominated that morning. He had made arrangements with General Price, of Missouri, to occupy the chair, that he might speak from the floor, and had this speech in his pocket at the time he was nominated. His speech to the Convention declining the nomination, and concluding with the emphatic declaration:—'Your candidate I cannot be,' was received and understood by all who heard it as a positive declaration and denial of the right of the Convention to use his name, and would have so ended had it not been for the man who is impressed with the belief that the world would cease to revolve on its axis if he did not make a speech on all occasions when he has permission to be heard. Mr. Vallandigham is entitled to all the honor that attaches to the nomination of Horatio Seymour. Mr. Tilden, it seems, was the first to look after the Governor in the confusion that followed, and found him in the ante room adjoining the stage, suffused in tears, and immediately beat a retreat from the scene of his achievements, and as he led the Governor down the stairway, with the tears yet in his eyes, he met his old friend Peter Harvey of Boston, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention, when he seized him by the hand, and exclaimed—"Pity me, Harvey, pity me." The artful Tilden, knowing full well the importance of getting him out of the reach of his true friends until after the Convention had separated, hurried him away, and kept him in a secluded part of the city four hours before his friends knew where to find him. Tilden is a candidate for the United State Senate, and he thinks that with Seymour as the candidate for President the Democrats can carry both branches of the New York Assembly; and hence he united with the leaders in Ohio, and has thus far carried his points successfully."

CHICAGO.

Disaster at the Washington Street Tunnel.

The Chicago *Post* of the 3d inst. remarks:—

Last night, about twenty minutes after 10 o'clock, as the foreman carpenter, Mr. Barney McDevitt, and his assistants, engaged on the west side of the Washington street tunnel, were about to quit work, they heard a rushing sound, as of a volume of water, between the bracing and the right bank of the excavation, just at the abutment of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago viaduct. In a few seconds a vast body of water proceeding from a defective water pipe, which was unequal to bearing the pressure of the rain storm in the earlier part of the day, snapped the foundation of the railroad bridge and brought it down with a fearful crash, the workmen standing in imminent danger of their lives. The fall of the bridge, a heavy structure of wood and iron, tore down with it the bracing at the side of the excavation, a sturdy mass of timber, pronounced perfectly competent by the engineer and the contractors, who have employed Mr. McDevitt in other large enterprises with unqualified satisfaction. The catastrophe involved the downfall of the engine, crane, scaffolding, and other apparatus, besides the loss to the railroad company of their viaduct. The massive shoring is as solid as if nothing had happened, and had it not been for the sapping of the water at its base they would have resisted any possible lateral pressure. The masonry arches are perfectly sound, and although but just new stood the strain magnificently. The loss entailed by this leakage of the water-pipe, an old inveterate foe of the undertaking, will not be less than $10,000. The contractors estimate it as high as $25,000.

The tidings of the disaster were immediately conveyed to Mr. J. K. Lake, the managing contractor, who was on the ground all night. By his direction the broken pipe was plugged, and prevented from doing any additional harm.

The scene of the disaster is one of the most chaotic nature. The excavation, lately busy with masons, laborers, and carpenters, is now a muddy pit, full of dirty water and timber. The viaduct lies over on its side in the clay, and the rails are bent and twisted as if they were mere strips of wire. The bracing is firm, but in consequence of its foundation having been washed away inclines inwards. The engine is disjointed, and a portion of it fraternizes with the crane in the midst of the mud and water.

Operations have been commenced at once, to remedy, as quick as possible, the damage done, under the conduct of the Company's Engineer, Mr. R. H. Colburn, and the men will soon be again at their work of construction.

THE WICKEDEST MAN.

Doubts as to his Real Conversion—Is it not an Advertising Job?

The New York *Herald* of this morning relates the following:—

In consequence of the humid condition of the atmosphere and the exposure of the scheme of the Bohemian writers and dealers in piety to advertise John Allen's den of debauchery as a house of prayer, the attendance at noon yesterday was not so "mixed" nor so "fervent," although large, as on previous occasions. Among the very depraved of the neighborhood, who are as fond of excitement as other people, "the thing," as one of the most bloated of the Cyprians remarked, "is about played out."

In consequence of the rush of pickpockets to the "love feast" to pluck the pigeons whom curiosity or a real desire to assist in furthering a good work prompted to attend, and who for a day or two got hold of several very desirable "feathers," it was deemed necessary to place policemen at the door and detectives within the house to preserve order and prevent, while the "sensationists" were at prayer, their pockets being relieved of their contents. The very fact that for the purpose of plying their vocation common thieves gathered together in the den of the "Wickedest Man," who does not profess that he has "got religion," although no doubt "seriously impressed," ought to satisfy every honest and discerning mind that the exhortations of the missionaries are not of a character to be called beneficial.

The praying yesterday was in the usual vein, mostly of the snuffle order, with shakes in the voice, such as Burton assumed when he impersonated "Mawworm." There were plenty of interjections interlarded with the aspirations offered for the saving of the "Wickedest Man's" soul, who stood in a rather unconcerned manner in the midst of the throng as if he, too, were getting tired of the farce.

There are many of John Allen's old associates who laugh at the idea of his conversion. They are persuaded that there is something beside "religion" in the movement. Money, some whisper, is the mainspring of the whole affair. Our own opinion is, the man is sincere enough, and will so continue as long as the excitement is kept up, or the "teachers" who surround him can influence him.

The story that the vile women living at other dens in the immediate neighborhood are not permitted by their keepers to enter the Allen bagnio and listen "to words of saving grace," which some one has caused to be bruited abroad, in anticipation of failure in the enterprise, is false. These women do attend; but they look upon the whole thing as a rich joke, and are less affected in heart by the words they hear than in stomach by the gin they drink. One of these remarked to a sister in depravity, in the writer's hearing, "Come, Jinny, let's go an' git some gin. Thim preachin' chaps make me —— dry!"

Such, it is fair to remark, is the effect of the prayers on the minds of the degraded ones who gather within the bar and dance rooms of Johnny Allen.

It seems that this is not a new thing with Allen. It is related of him that he has for years been in the habit, as the fit took him, of swearing or praying to exhaustion: that in the midst of the orgies of his den he would suddenly rush from his bar-room, where, perhaps, he had been engaged in a fight or a swearing match, to the dance-hall, and there falling on his knees petition long and loudly for himself and the wretches who stood in wonder around him.

We regret to say that the work of "changing the hearts" of the fallen creatures in Water street promises to be a failure. The instruments engaged in it, even if sincere, are not calculated for the calibre of mind they address. What is wanted is a man of enthusiasm—one of their own class, master of rough language and homely bits of philosophy, and who intuitively knows exactly the emotions which govern his hearers, and how best to direct them for their special benefit.

A LETTER FROM THE "WICKEDEST MAN."

John Allen is not a very bad man. He idolizes children, and his own he loves beyond measure. No very wicked man, notwithstanding what the sensation mongers may say to the contrary, can love the little folks, or "suffer them to come unto him." Now, John desires that his gratitude to the Dover Street Mission School should be known, and so he publishes a card, in which he returns thanks for its interest in his little boy Chester. It is as follows:—

To the Public:—As little as I have sought or enjoyed notoriety, it by chance seems to have been gained for me, through the zeal of persons interested in my welfare, whose anxiety to touch my heart with religion has led them to hold me up to the public as "the wickedest man in New York," and made my infant son Chester notorious. Many discussions and disputes have arisen as to where he was educated. I am frank to say that he was educated entirely at the Dover Street Mission School, and at the request of that infant baby, who is only six years old, and we beg that the name of his teacher, Mrs. Williams, now lying beneath the sod, shall ever be remembered. I also request, before concluding this article, to express many thanks to Captain Richardson, Mr. J. Rhue and Mr. George W. Egleston, the Superintendent of the School, and to the janitor of the Port Society, Mr. Bistee, who have kindly helped my infant in cold weather to get to his school.

I herewith acknowledge the thanks of myself, my wife, and son for past favors.

JOHN ALLEN.

This, of course, was not written to bring the Mission before the public. Oh, no.

CRIME.

Butchery of a Colored Family.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday last contains the following:—

The steamer Robert Moore, which arrived here yesterday, brought intelligence of one of the most horrible crimes we have ever been called upon to record. About eight miles below Vanceburg, on the Ohio river, near what is known as Stout's Landing, eighty-seven miles above Cincinnati, resided a colored family, peaceable and industrious, consisting of an old lady, her son-in-law and daughter, and two children of the latter—a son and daughter—the son about fourteen years of age, and the daughter younger. On Saturday night the little girl, hearing a knock at the door of the house in which the family were asleep, opened it and admitted two men, who took their seats and asked for water, which was given them. The older members of the family were asleep in other rooms. After satisfying their thirst, the two men first attacked the little girl, and then her brother, leaving them only after they had supposed them dead.

They next proceeded to the rooms of the adult members of the family, and murdered them. While the men were in the other rooms, the little boy and girl regained their senses, and crawled under the bed out of sight, but were able afterwards, unseen by the murderers, to so scan their features as to be able to recognize them, should they ever meet again. After the men had left the house, the children alarmed the nearest neighbors, who secured a warrant and had the men arrested and brought back to the house. At the investigation which took place there, and when there were perhaps a dozen men in the room, the children were brought in separately, and each identified the two men engaged in the butchery. They were therefore committed to jail at Vanceburg. We have been unable to ascertain the motive which actuated these men to so horrible a butchery, or the names of any of the parties. All will be made clear, however, in a day or two. The boy, it is thought, will die of his wounds, but the girl will recover.

A Young Man Shoots His Employer.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of Thursday relates the following:—

"Yesterday morning David Ross, a farmer residing in Robinson township, was shot, and, perhaps, fatally wounded, by a young man named David Tease, aged about eighteen or nineteen years, who was in his employ. The circumstances of the shooting, as alleged before Alderman McMasters, are as follows:—On Tuesday evening Mr. Ross came home, and, without any provocation, commenced beating and abusing young Tease in a terrible manner. Tease ran out of the house, and went to the dwelling of a neighbor, where he remained all night. Yesterday morning he returned to his employer's house, and told Mr. Ross that he was going to leave his employ, and desired the wages due him. Ross, it is alleged, then commenced another unprovoked assault on young Tease, and beat and abused him in an outrageous manner. Tease then drew a revolver and shot Mr. Ross, the ball entering the breast. A physician living in Mansfield was sent for, but he declined to undertake the attention of the wounded man. Dr. John Dickson, of this city, was then sent for and visited the wounded man. He examined the wound and pronounced it a fatal one.

Shortly after the shooting, young Tease delivered himself into the custody of Constable John Nichols, who brought him to this city in a wagon. Mr. B. W. Drake, a neighbor of Mr. Ross, appeared before Alderman McMasters and made an information against young Tease for felonious assault and battery, in perpetrating the shooting. Tease was committed to jail to await the result of Mr. Ross' injuries.

The wounded man at last accounts was lying in a critical condition, with no hopes of recovery. He is a son of Mr. Jonathan Ross, at one time Clerk of the Courts of this county, and a nephew of Mr. Joseph Ross of this city.

"BOYS IN BLUE."

Sixty Thousand Republicans in Mass Convention.

A mass Convention of soldiers and sailors and other loyal citizens of Indiana was held in Indianapolis on Wednesday. The meeting was, beyond doubt, the most magnificent political demonstration of this campaign, and, perhaps, of any campaign in the West. The people had a fair day, and the glorious news from Vermont, to inspire them, and they turned out by tens of thousands. The uniformed clubs were like an army with banners, and made a magnificent display. By noon over two hundred extra cars had been run to the city, all of them on every road loaded so that scarcely another man could have been carried. Hundreds rode on top of the cars, while hundreds more were left behind on some of the roads to await the next chance to come, if one occurred. Even the evening trains brought hundreds who were unable to come sooner, but who were anxious to see the torch-light procession. It is certainly safe to estimate the strangers in the city at 35,000, while the citizens swelled the crowd to fully 60,000.

The organization present were the Grant Guards, cavalry and infantry, Grant Tanners and Fighting Boys in Blue, uniformed, and bearing banners and emblems. The speaking was from three stands in the State House Yard, and by such eminent orators and counsellors of the people as Governor Oglesby, General Hurlburt, General Gibson, General Willich, General E. M. Lee, General T. J. Wood, Hon. Samuel Galloway, Hon. Henry S. Lane, and General Lew. Wallace. General George H. Thomas, Governor Fletcher, and many others who were invited, but could not be present, responded by eloquent letters.

General Charles Craft, of Vigo county, presided at stand No. 1, with one Vice-President for each Congressional District, General John Coburn presided at the second stand. At the third stand Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, made the principal speech—the most lengthy and, all in all, perhaps the most powerful speech made during the day. Colonel Galloway and General Gibson dealt a good deal in anecdote, calculated to keep a mass of men in good humor and detain them to listen to the more serious parts of their arguments. General Gibson had an audience, for the most part, of old soldiers, and made a speech that stirred them like a bugle call. I have never seen men so worked up by allusions to old campaigns, by him, or General Willich, or General Hurlburt.

Governor Oglesby discussed at considerable length the questions relating to the national finances. We quote a single paragraph:—

"The Republican party says in its platform this national debt shall be paid in good faith, according to the letter and spirit of the law under which it was created; but as we are a wealthy people, and as this Union is now saved for all time to come, as we firmly believe, it is the part of wisdom to spread out its payment over a number of years. It is pretty thick and will bear spreading out—(laughter)—say along for a quarter of a century, or fifty years, if you please—paying a little at a time, so we will not bear all the burden at once. We have already paid $250,000,000, and there is not a Democrat in the State that knows it, and why? Because the scoundrel has not paid a dime for it. (Laughter.) That is the reason that he is not conscious of it. We have paid all the expenses of the Government, and they have been burdensome enough. We have paid every dollar of the daily expenses of this Government since the war came to an end. We have paid, besides what we have owed, the soldiers $650,000,000 in back pay, and, besides that, we have paid $75,000,000 of pensions, and $50,000,000 in bounties, and we are going to pay $25,000,000 more this year. We have paid all these expenses as we go along, and in addition to that we have reduced the taxation $165,000,000 a year, and we have lifted off the people $16,000,000 per annum in addition to that. This National Republican Congress of ours has done this in spite of the Democratic party, in spite of the rebellious sentiment of the South, and of the mean, heartless hostility of Andrew Johnson to the country and to his party. Now these bonds are out with our promises to pay six per cent. I want to meet some of the charges the Democrats are making, with some earnestness, against our party. What do they say? The Democratic party proposes, by an act of Congress, to levy a tax of two per cent. on each $100 of money these men hold against this Government. I say we promised to give them six per cent. They took the bond, and the Democratic party now proposes to reduce that 6 per cent. by law to four per cent. They say they will take two per cent. off. It is a very easy way to make money, but it strikes me it is disreputable. If the bondholder is willing to surrender his six per cent. bond, and take a four per cent. (and I am certain they will do that if the Republican party maintains its authority), it is all right. I say I am sure the bondholders will agree to come and exchange their twenty-year bonds for a thirty or forty-year bond, and take four per cent. instead of six per cent. I believe they will do that as soon as we get these troubles over. That is the honest way—the Republican way. The loyal man's way to take them up, viz: with the consent of the holder of the bond. The Democratic party says, we will levy a tax and tax their bonds two per cent. Didn't we promise to pay six per cent., and how can we preserve our honor but by living up to the bond? Shall we barter our honor merely for the sake of a speculation? As a fair and honest party, desiring to maintain the integrity of the country, we cannot afford to do that. The Democratic policy will take two per cent. away from the bondholder, after the national Government pledged its honor we would pay six. The Republican party must preserve the character of this country, or we will have none. The men who saved this country are the men to save its character. I never held a bond, but would if I was able to. But why impose on the bondholder? Why deal out heartless imputations against him? Who made the bondholder? Why, the people of the United States. We passed the law, issued and sold the bonds, and we asked the nations of Europe and our own people to buy; and now shall we turn round and abuse them? It is absolutely mean, and no party that has any principle of justice about it will do such a thing. The Democratic party expect to gain power by appealing to the cupidity of the people. It is a party that expects to get into power by appealing to prejudice, but I believe they will fail. We must perpetuate our Government on the principles of integrity. We must be faithful to our obligations.

—In a speech in Ohio the other day, ex-Governor Tod said:—"There is not a man in all the country that I prefer to General Grant. I have known his family well. My mother had the teaching and training of old Jesse Grant. He came to live with my mother at twelve or fourteen years old. When she thought he was old enough she advised him to go and learn a trade. He took her advice. She wanted me to learn a trade, too; but, unfortunately, I turned my attention to the law, and though I have made a tolerably fair lawyer, I have no doubt I would have made a better blacksmith. That is the trade my mother wanted me to learn. I am well acquainted with General Grant. He possessed every element of character which should attach you to him. I do not speak of his claims as a military man, but we may all be certain of one thing, an ordinary man would never have achieved what he did."

—At Plainfield, N. J., there was a fine Grant meeting on Thursday. Senator Frelinghuysen, Major Haggerty, and others spoke.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Earthquakes in Peru, and Disastrous Rains in Chili—Great Loss of Life and Property.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Severe Earthquakes in Peru—Destructive Rains in Chili.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Panama, bringing dates to the 28th ult., and $365,756 in treasure from California.

The Cacos gold-hunting expedition, which left Panama last June, had returned unsuccessful.

Another attempt had been made at a revolution in Chiriqui, but was promply quelled.

Several severe shocks of earthquakes had been experienced in Peru. The extent of the damage was not learned, but was supposed to be very great. A great number of natives perished.

President Balta was installed, and Congress had assembled.

Much damage has been done in Chili by excessive rain. Many lives were lost.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 5—A. M.—There is a holiday in London to-day; consequently there will be no markets.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5—A. M.—U. S. 5-20s 75⅛a 75⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Lard buoyant at 67s. 9d.; other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 5—A. M.—Tallow strong at 45s. 3d. Sugar dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—P. M.—Cotton easier at a slight decline. Uplands, 10⅜; Orleans, 11; sales 10,000 bales. Lard advanced to 68s. 6d.; turpentine 26s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 5—P. M.—Petroleum quiet.

ANTWERP, Sept. 5—P. M.—Petroleum 49½ francs.

The Assassins of Lincoln—A Habeas Corpus Denied.

KEY WEST, Sept. 4.—The application to the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Mudd, Arnold, and Spangler, confined at the Dry Tortugas Prison, has been refused.

The amount of salvage claimed on the steamship General Meade is $16,000.

From Minnesota.

ST. PAUL'S, Min., Sept. 4.—The Republican Congressional Convention on Thursday resulted in a split, and there are two candidates in the field, Messrs. Donnelly and Hubbard. Unless a compromise is effected, Brecker, the Democratic nominee, will be elected.

Pedestrianism.

TROY, Sept. 5.—The pedestrian match on Rensselaer Park, between Weston, Payne, Havdock, Ferguson, Adams, and Bendon, which was announced for yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday, on account of the rain.

A Drowning Case.

HARTFORD, Sept. 5.—William Murphy, aged about thirty-five years, formerly a soldier in the 1st Connecticut Artillery, was drowned in the Connecticut river this morning. Information is desired concerning his relatives, and the place where deceased resided.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5.—The steamship Niagara, from New York for Norfolk, run into the brig Catharine in the Roads, last night, causing considerable damage to the latter.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Reading, 92½; Canton, 46; Erie 47; Cleveland and Toledo, 102⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108⅜; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 126⅞; Illinois Central, 148½; Cumberland pref. 130; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 92⅝; Hudson River, 139½; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 111¼; do. new, 108⅝; 10-40s, 104⅞. Gold, 144⅛. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Cotton dull at 29½c. Flour declined 10@15c.; sales of 8000 barrels State, $7@9·50; Ohio, $8·80@11·58; Western, $7@9·90; Southern $8·75@14·60; California, $9·75@12. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c.; sales of 10,000 bushels spring at $2·10; Western, at $2.12; white California, $2·75@2·76. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales of 83,000 bushels at $1·16@1·22. Oats dull; sales of 36,000 bushels at 68@74c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·80. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Cotton very dull: middlings, 29½. Flour quiet and weak: prices unchanged. Wheat firmer and unchanged: receipts small. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats and Rye unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The sales of gold yesterday denote a little more steadiness to the market than at the close of the business last night. The early sales were at 143¾@143⅞ per cent., but the price subsequently advanced to 144 per cent., and so left off at the regular closing of the Gold Room at 3 o'clock P. M. The cash gold was rather less abundant than yesterday, and balances were carried over at 2 per cent. per annum interest on the currency advanced upon them. The conflicting views of the speculators of the Room in regard to the future of the market are quite wide apart. Offers were made to-day by parties who believe that gold will decline as the season for exporting cotton advances, to deliver gold on the 1st of November at 1 per cent. below the current quotation, or to pay 1 per cent. for the use of the gold until that date, free of interest to the lender on the currency advanced. It may be that the favorable result of the Presidential canvass for Grant and Colfax is taken into account by these parties. On the other hand, wagers were made this forenoon that the price of gold will not fall below 143¾ in all the month of September. This fact, if at all significant, would indicate a steady, if not a higher market for the next four weeks.

"In the Foreign Exchanges the rate on London continued with Messrs. Brown at 109¾ per cent., although some other of the standard drawers declined to draw under 109⅝ per cent. While the market has a firm look, there are no signs of an advance to the specie shipping point, and the small shipments of this as of last week, are confined to gold and silver bars from California."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues easy at 3@4 per cent., with continued heavy offerings at the lowest rates. The shipments West for the week will be quite heavy, probably about $5,000,000; but to counterbalance this there have been quite liberal receipts of currency here from Boston, Philadelphia, and other points, that will leave the banks in about the same condition they were last week as to their reserve.

"Sterling Exchange is firm at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109⅝@109¾; London, sight, 109⅞@110; London, prime commercial, 108⅞@108¾; Paris, long, 5·16¼@5·15; Paris, short, 5·13¾@5·12½; Antwerp, 5·20@5·18¾; Swiss, 5·20@5·18¾; Hamburg, 35⅞@35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅞@40¾; Frankfort, 40⅞@40¾; Bremen, 79¼@79½; Berlin, 71⅛@71¼."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 5, 1868.

The Money market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 114 was bid for 6s of 1881; 105 for 10-40s; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s; 108⅛ for '67 5-20s; and 108⅜ for '68 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 103⅜, and old do. at 100½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 46⅜, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; Little Schuylkill at 44⅞a45; a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 33⅜, an advance of ⅛; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅝a53⅞, an advance of ⅛; 25½ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; 47 for Northern Central; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 54⅞ for Lehigh Valley.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 10 for Hestonville; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 61, no change; and Manufacturers' at 31⅛, no change. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 128⅛ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60½ for Commercial; 115 for Southwark; 60 for Penn Township; and 44 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21½, a slight advance; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 9, no change; 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DA

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Reading ....ls. Tuesday. 46¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1300 5-20s '62.rg	108¼	100 sh Reading	46⅜
$500 do '65.rg	108¼	100 do. b60	46¼
$600 City 6s, Old	100½	100 do. b60	46½
$200 do. New	103⅜	10 sh Lit Sch R	44⅞
$800 do. New	103⅜	120 do. ls	45
$2000 do. New. c	103⅜	38 sh Leh Nav	21½
$7000 W Jersey 6s	92¾	20 sh Leh V R	55
$1000 N Pa 7 p c sc	91	31 sh Penna R	53⅝
8 sh Cam & Am	129	40 do	53⅝
15 do. s5wn	129	13 do	53½
15 do. b4	129	35 do. c	53¾
4 sh Girard Bk	61	100 sh Cata Pf. b60	33¼
21 sh Manuf Nt Bk. ls	31⅜	100 do. b30	33½
100 sh N Penna R. b60	35⅝		

AFTER BOARDS.

$3000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100	50 sh N Penna. b5	35
$2000 Sun & E 7s	101½	300 sh Cata Pf. ls. s60	33¼
$1000 City 6s, New	103⅜	29 sh Manuf Bk	31½
$600 do. New. c	103⅜	24 sh Penna R	53⅞
$2000 West Pa R 6s	82½	100 do. b30	53⅞
$250 N Pa 7 p c sc	89	200 do. b30	54
10 sh Read R	46	2 do. b5	54⅛
29 sh Sch N stk	9	300 do. ls	54
32 sh Mech Bk	31⅛	200 do. s30wn	54

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	144¼	11·10 A. M.	144¼
10·05 "	144⅜	11·20 "	144⅜
10·20 "	144¼	11·50 "	144⅜
10·40 "	144⅜	11·55 "	144⅜
10·50 "	144¼	12·15 P. M.	144⅜
11·00 "	144⅜	1·00 "	144⅜

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118⅞@119. Gold, 144⅛@144⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113⅛@113⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅜@109; do., 1868, 108⅜@109; 10 40, 104⅞@105⅛. Gold, 144⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅞@105; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 144⅛@144½. Silver, 136@138.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126½	Pacific Mail St Co.	101⅞
N. Y. and E. R.	46⅞	Western U. Tel.	34½
Phil. and Rea. R.	91⅞	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	102⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅝	Toledo & Wab.	53¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Mil. & St. P. com.	81½
Chi. and N. W. com.	85½	Adams Express Co	49¾
Chic. and N. W. prf.	85½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26
Chi. and R. I. R.	102⅛	U. S. Express	44½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108⅛	Tennessee 6s, new	66⅞
		Gold	144½

Market steady.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......SEPTEMBER 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ......71 | 11 A. M. ......79 | 2 P. M. 81

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Euphemia Fullerton, Blair, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Francis French, Lippincott, Roxbury, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, Boston, do.
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, Boston, do.
Schr E. L. Gregory, Thorndyke, Baltimore, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, Lynn, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, Roath, Newport, do.
Schr Searsville, Chase, Boston, Geo. B. Reppiier.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, Boston, do.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Paugusset, Waples, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, Lakesville, Captain.
Schr Lizzie Maull, Buehler, Boston.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston.
Schr Vraie, Mason, Boston.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Boston.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Ambro Brown, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to C. C. Vanhorn.
Schr A. Devereux, Rich, from Leghorn June 20, with marble, rags, etc., to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, Roath, from New London.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, from Medford.
Schr F. French, Lippincott, from Salem.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, from Essex, Conn.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, from Boston.
Schr Vraie, Mason, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, from Boston.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, from Lynn.
Schr H. G. Hand, Taylor, from Gloucester.
Schr E. L. Gregory, Thorndyke, from Delaware Breakwater.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 3—6 P. M.—Barque F. L. G., from Liverpool, and brig Contest, from London, for Philadelphia, passed in this afternoon. Schr Sibyl, from West Indies for orders, has arrived at the Breakwater; also steamer Rescue, having in tow a dismasted barque, from Dolby Sound for New York, and remains, in company with the fleet before reported, with the following schooners since arrived:—J. H. Moore; Bonny Boat; J. V. Wellington; Helen Mar; G. G. Cranmer; Star; and Zeyla, all from Philadelphia for Boston; F. Nickerson, do. for Fall River; and Vapor, do. for Providence. Wind SE.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Clark, Rose, cleared at St. John, N. B., 31st ult., for Penarth Roads.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Frontier, ashore at Quogue, lies in a critical position, having become deeply imbedded in the sand, and in view of the appearance of an easterly storm, there is little hope of saving her. The F. is 139 tons burden, built at Brewer, Me., in 1862, and owned in Portland.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Arrived, barque Rifleman, Parson, from Yokohama.

Barque Highland Mary, Perry, from Santander.

Schr Alice Bandell, Stead, from Leghorn.

THIRD EDITION

POLITICAL.

Full Returns of the Vermont Election—Republican Majority 27,000—The Campaign in Maine.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM VERMONT.

The Complete Returns of the Election.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 5.—Complete returns have been received from all but six small towns. The majority foots up 26,774. The six towns not heard from gave 300 Republican majority last year. Therefore, Governor Page's majority will reach 27,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passing Counterfeit Notes.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Schurman, a bright mulatto, was to-day held to bail for trial at Court, on the charge of having passed a $50 note, alleged to be one of those contained in a package charged to have been stolen from the vault of the Treasury Department by her husband, a colored man, formerly a messenger in that branch of the public service, and who is now under indictment.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Two Children Burned to Death.

RIVERSIDE, New Jersey, Sept. 5.—A terrible accident occurred at a late hour on Thursday evening, by which two children lost their lives. They were named Mary Matthias, aged fifteen years, and Regina Matthias, aged twelve years, and were engaged in filling a fluid lamp, which was accidentally overturned, burning them in a most shocking manner. They lingered in the greatest agony until this morning, when death relieved them of their sufferings.

Found Drowned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The body of a woman was found floating in the Hudson river, near Constitution Island, which is supposed to be that of Miss Maggie Page, who jumped from the steamer Vanderbilt on Monday night, near West Point.

From Maine.

LEWISTON, Sept. 5.—Senator Fessenden addressed a large audience at Auburn last evening, chiefly on the financial issue. Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, followed.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	46⅞	Toledo & Wabash	53⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅞	Mil. & St. Paul com	83½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅞	Adams Express	50⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅛	Wells Fargo	25½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	86	U. S. Express Co.	46
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	86	Tennessees, new	66
Chi. and R. I. R.	102⅝	Gold	144¾

Market steady.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN NEW JERSEY.—The rain which has been washing our city for the past two days—but which, here, has produced very little if any damage—has not been as gentle with certain portions of New Jersey. Camden, Gloucester, and Burlington counties were flooded for miles in extent, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. Numbers of mill dams upon the various creeks in the counties named have been swept away, and among them one very large one situated at Mantua village, on the West Jersey Railroad, a short distance from Woodbury. The mill at this dam was partially destroyed, and 150 bushels of wheat were swept along with the rushing current. All the wagon bridges spanning these streams have been swept away.

A culvert on the Pemberton and Mount Holly Railroad, between Ewingsville and Mount Holly, was destroyed, and in consequence the train due in Camden at 9·36 A. M. was unable to proceed. The passengers were brought to Camden by a train which left that place—went to the scene and returned.

The trains on the Cape May Railroad were delayed by the flood.

It is also reported that the Good Intent woollen mill, at Blackwoodtown, has been seriously damaged. One or two dams on the Rancocas creek are said to have been demolished. Batter's mill, at Swedesboro, was much damaged, as was also the surrounding properties. The creek rose to a great height, its surface being covered with driftwood and timbers.

FRAUDULENT STAMPS.—Charles Glass had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hibbler at noon to-day, charged with affixing fraudulent stamps on lager beer kegs. Deputy Collector Daily, of the Fourth District, testified that he went to defendant's place, No. 1732 Mervine street, on August 15, and saw a beer keg tapped, on which there was a piece of a stamp. He had visited the place since, and saw the same thing. On Thursday last he visited the place and saw the defendant sitting at a table with old and new stamps before him, which he was re-marking with pen and ink. Witness then went behind the bar and found a piece of a stamp laid upon the spigot of a keg from which beer was being drawn. It had no paste on it, and had never been pasted on a keg. He also seized the driver's book, which disclosed the fact that for twenty-five days during July his sales alone, besides those made on the premises, largely exceeded the return made to the Collector's office. Held in $1000 for trial.

A ROBBER CAUGHT.—William Griffith was yesterday arrested at Altoona by Detective Webb, on a warrant charging him with robbery. The facts of the case are that Griffith, a few weeks since, was stopping at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, and entered the room of a Mr. John D. Rogam, of New York, and removed a set of diamond shirt studs, a gold watch, and between $300 and $400 in money from the clothing of that gentleman. When taken into custody he had the gold watch in his possession, and gave information on which the studs were recovered. The money he had spent. He was brought to this city, and is awaiting a requisition from the authorities of New York.

A SWINDLER CAPTURED.—Yesterday afternoon a young man called at the residence of Bishop Wood, and showed that gentleman a telegraphic despatch, requesting him to give the bearer $150, the equivalent of which would arrive by mail. Being suspicious, the reverend gentleman directed him to call again this morning. In the meantime inquiry was made at the telegraph office, when it was ascertained that no such despatch was ever received. On calling this morning the young gentleman was taken into custody, and he will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

ACCIDENTS.—At 9 o'clock this morning James Devine fell into a tub of whisky mash at his residence, at Edgemont and William streets, and was badly scalded.

John Figley, aged fifteen years, fell from a box in the Old Drivers' Ice Company's yard, at Fifteenth and Vine streets, and his head was cut very badly. He was taken to his home, Lee's court, Fifteenth street, between Race and Vine.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Irreversible Record.

From the N. Y. Independent.

We have recently had some terrible fighting in this country. Battle succeeded battle in quick succession for four years; myriads of lives were sacrificed; the land was peopled with orphans and widows; and the loyal citizens bowed themselves willingly to receive the burden of a prodigious national debt. We have compressed the history of ages into a span; heroes have risen and disappeared almost with the rapidity of a stage performance; great deeds, both of benevolence and valor, thronged into being, thick and close, like the stalks of a cornfield; war has sown the soil of the country with monuments and biographies, all fresh from the baptism of blood. And, now that we are emerging from the smoke and din of conflict, and groping about for the materials and implements of "reconstruction," it is well to ask what we have had all this fuss about. What meant the great storm of fire and blood that shook the world?

The plain story requires but a word to tell it. The South had become impatient of contradiction; the free printing and free speech of the free North had come to indulge themselves with greater and greater boldness, and slavery seemed to be in jeopardy. Wont to rule, and to find cringing submission on the other side, they resolved on secession. The only condition on which they could have been persuaded to forego their scheme was that slavery should be permitted to intrench itself in the supreme law in the form of an amendment, putting Northern cattle and horses and Southern slaves on a footing of equality. This was the Rebel alternative:—"Put slavery into the Constitution, or we separate." With the loyal people of the country neither of these was possible, or even to be thought of. Neither could slavery go up, nor the South go off. Upon this issue the war began. It was at once broadly national and profoundly moral. It involved the wholeness of the flag, and the integrity of the decalogue. Men who cared nothing for religion, or for the profound questions of ethics, rallied with boundless ardor to the rescue of the Union. The impulses of patriotism were to them in the place of deeper considerations. The Christian churches of the North felt with the crowd the emotions of patriotism; but below these the moral and spiritual aspects of the contest heaved and struggled for utterance in a moral earthquake.

We appeal to the loyal, virtuous millions all over the country to testify whether they were not impelled to enthusiasm and perseverance in the struggle even more by the motives of conscience than by those of simple patriotism? We felt that we were watched by heaven and earth, by God and man; that we were fighting the battle of humanity: that we were meeting a foe bent on setting up an empire which would have been a monstrosity among Governments, an anachronism in the history of the century—in which every known crime would safely repose in the arms of the law; in which the law, naturally the sanctuary of the weak against the strong and wicked, should become a mere halter, one end in the hand of the white man, the other about the neck of the black man.

While we fought, and spent our treasures, and gave up our children, we looked up to heaven and said:—We are right. God demands this at our hands; enlightened humanity demands it. Not to go on is infamy—not the infamy of defeat merely, but the deadlier infamy of a great public crime which shall plead against us, trumpet-tongued, in the presence of the hissing nations and the pitying but despising angels. We went on. We demanded of Congress to be taxed; we raised our flag on every church, amid prayers and hymns; we taught our children to lisp the names of our defenders; we encouraged the soldiers with our best sermons; we sent the ministers of religion and of good nursing after them into the field; we kept commemorative lists of the "boys" neatly framed and hung up on the walls of our Sunday Schools; we read their letters as a part of the Sunday School and prayer meeting exercises; we remembered and named them in our supplications. In a word, we threw our whole heart and soul, our patriotism, our conscience, our religion, into the war for the Union—in this way making up the stupendous record.

We may be told, indeed, that our foes were equally persuaded that they were right. Suppose it to have been so—yet we know they were wrong—theirs was a war against Christ's law of love; it was robbery and kidnapping defending their acquisitions with the pilfered forms of honorable war. Robbery finally fell under the strokes of Justice and Providence. The nation is victor. She looks back to read her record, and what are the lines she traces? To what principles do they commit us? What party in politics does she look upon with pleasure? Whom can she trust to take care of the Union just saved? Who will keep inviolate our war record? Is it Wade Hampton, Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, and their confederates in rebellion, who are making the whole country, North and South, to ring with the defiant assertion that their revolt is not the "lost cause?" Is it the Democratic party of the North, who, with honorable exceptions, labored to prevent this success of our arms during the war, and gave the Rebels public and private "aid and comfort?" Is it the Democratic Convention, lately sitting in New York, in which Copperhead and Rebel united their inspiration and their patriotism for the public good; and where Forrest, Vallandigham, and the spirit of Wilkes Booth entered into a compact to restore the Rebels to power? Is it Andrew Johnson, the Tennessee Moses, the famous plebeian of the 4th of March, 1865, who furnishes to the "poor whites" of the country such an example of getting up in the world and of pulling down the representatives of the people? Is it he, at once gymnast and geometrician, "swinging" to admiration, and yet always sober enough to keep the "circle?" Is it *Merry Andrew*, the hero of vetoes? Or, finally, is it Seymour and Blair, who, fighting in opposite camps during the war, have recently effected a compromise by mutually joining hands with the oddly reconstructed Hampton, the whole three of them giving their sacred pledge to rip up the work of Congress, if need be, with the broken sword of the chivalry? Who is it?

Our war record is made. It is the pride and glory of the nation. It must and will be kept. It is not only a record of magnificent and successful war; it is also a record of moral principle, of broken chains, of human enfranchisement, of false pride humiliated, of horrid Molochs fallen, of millions of men and women snatched from concubinage and converted into husbands and wives, of foreign tyrants rebuked, and of remotest oppressed nations made hopeful of a better day. This proud record not only stands or falls with the honor of our country; its security is pledged by the advancement of humanity. If mankind has a noble destiny, so has our record; and the party organized against it is destined to a second and final defeat. The true men who conquered before will not be cheated. They did not venture in vain. They will see through every device, and will conquer again.

An Epistle to Good People.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have been asking answers for a week past, if not longer, how a good man can possibly vote the Democratic ticket at the approaching Presidential election, and the question seems precisely a fitting one to put to the good people themselves. We want it understood that we are not denying that there are honest and even pious men among the Democrats; our question only touches the "how." We are anxious to know the mental and moral processes by which genuine goodness reaches a position on the Democratic platform; and if our honest friends will give us a moment or two in private, and allow us to use a little epistolary directness, we will state our troubles. If we have now come together, and you are honest and good, and we are candid inquirers, allow us to believe that you hold in abhorrence the system of slavery which the late war swept away. We must take this for granted, as we do your honesty. In the light of these days, we are sure you would not reënact the horrors of the past, and put back slavery into the heart of the law, whose idea is mingled of justice and purity, and whose proudest office it is to maintain the rights of all, especially of the weak. Do not tell us we are reviving dead and buried issues; that this style of talk belongs to the past. We thought so, too, till quite lately; but we were clearly mistaken. It seems that even the most flagrant wrongs, when once grown into men's passions and prejudices and interests, have even more lives than a cat—are harder to kill than the snake, which, however perfectly slain early in the morning, will, it is said, persist in moving its tail till sunset. The giant blows of Grant, at the head of the Union hosts, have stretched slavery on its back throughout the length of its recent domain; but the day is long—the sunset delays to come.

To vote for Seymour and Blair is to vote for slavery—not, indeed, as a thing actually existing in due form, but in spirit and in the abstract. This "sum of all villainies," alarmed for its life, kindled the fires of revolution, and gave its myriads of citizens to Moloch. It supped on horrors, and rose from every repast with a keener appetite; but the waiting victims proved too numerous, and it fell a sacrifice to its own crimes. While it had a formal existence, the Democratic party loved it well, waited on it, sung its praises with ecstacy, and knew no higher authority. At that time, however, it was able to pay for its honors, and the worship rendered it found its justification in self-interest. If it kicked its votaries about as it liked, as suited its mood, it made compensation with golden corn from the official crib, or with some office provided with a separate crib of its own. Devotion to slavery under such circumstances was only a horrid form of selfishness. But to love it now, when it is little more than a shadow or a memory, when its head has been mashed and it can only shake its defiant tail to indicate lingering life, is to give it the heart—to love its idea, and to honor it for its own dear sake.

Is not this the precise position of the Seymour and Blair party? Is not that party made up of the disciples of peace, with every genuine War Democrat counted out, and the actual Rebels, the men who, for the sole sake of slavery, ventured their all? Yes, the Convention of the Fourth of July was a gathering of mourners for slavery. Its platform said "let us restore 'the lost cause,' the cause whose chief beauties were the auction-block and the fierce red lash; let us tear power from the clutch of the foes of slavery; let us undo the work of reconstruction, a product of malignant hostility to slavery; let us repudiate the debt made in crushing slavery; let us restore to power the beaten friends of human bondage; let us remand the wickedly enfranchised blacks, who dared to sympathize with their deliverers, and to bear arms against their own sacred bondage, to the tender mercies of their old masters."

Dear brethren, honest and earnest, are not these words true? Are not the intent and *quality* of the Convention precisely the same as those of the Rebellion? Have Wade Hampton, and Forrest, and Semmes repented of their crimes against liberty? Do they not rather glory in their infamy, and insist on converting it into fame, by means of their Democratic allies? Is not this pride and this purpose most cordially met by the Democratic party of the North? Was not the spirit of the slaveholders' Rebellion the ruling and characterizing spirit of the Convention? Did it not seem to be a Convention of ex-Rebels, with their Northern brethren simply present and aiding? Is not such a movement an effort to stop and even to reverse the progress of civilization—a reaction in favor of a political philosophy which gave laboring men the name of "mudsills," which declared it essential to a good government that capital should own labor, whether white or black? Honest men! good men and true! ye who put morality and justice as much above the claims of party as heaven above earth; ye who pity the oppressed and glory in turning slaves into people, can you bring yourselves to accept the spirit of this Convention, and, along with Hampton and Forrest and their Democratic followers, vote to honor and exalt, or even to palliate the crimes of the Rebellion?

Our question is not how an honest Southern man can vote the Seymour ticket. His whole life has been colored by slavery, and his prejudices hold him in thrall without his suspecting it. We are not puzzled by the course of men who know nothing higher than political success, and are incapable of seeing that government has any relations to morality. We are not even surprised at the conduct of ignorant men who, under the impulses of a genuine but shallow patriotism, fought in the loyal ranks during the Rebellion, but are now found following in the train of their old enemies. The moral element was not in the struggle with them, and its serious discussion now offends them. But a Seymour and Blair ticket in the hand of a good and thoughtful person is past our comprehension.

Why the "Tribune" Trims.

From the N. Y. World.

It is apparently impossible to get a straightforward answer from the *Tribune* to a straightforward question. But we shall keep on trying. We ask the *Tribune* whether it does or does not support Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, in his attempt to inaugurate civil war in that State by raising a "State army" for use at the polls in November.

Of course the *Tribune* knows perfectly well that Brownlow is a virulent political ruffian, whose name already stinks in the nostrils of decent Republicans, and whose career in Tennessee is an open scandal to American citizenship and the American character. But the *Tribune* has more than once before this applauded, under stress of political weather, the acts and words of creatures no more respectable than Brownlow. If it really dares to "face the music" of its own party it ought to do so, no matter by whom that music may be blown and beaten forth upon the aching ears of men. Why, then, does it "dodge" our question about Brownlow? Why does it wander off into half a column of cheap historical reminiscences about the "secession of Tennessee," the "fall of Fort Donelson," the "advance of Grant," and all the rest of it? Brownlow proposes to raise "a standing army." The more rational part even of the radical press in Tennessee are shocked by the proposition, and protest vehemently against it. Why does the *Tribune* seek to carry water on both shoulders, to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds? Why will it not tell us plainly whether it supports Brownlow against the Constitution, or the Constitution against Brownlow?

Briefly—for these reasons:—Because it knows that to applaud this disgraceful incendiary at this particular time would irritate and alienate the few thinking men who still linger about the frontiers of the radical camp in the North; while honestly and plainly to denounce his atrocious course might turn out to have been injudicious, should he get his "army" together, begin his "civil war," and set about perpetrating horrors which, so soon as they were perpetrated, it would become the partisan duty of the *Tribune* to thank God for as a just judgment upon "Rebels and traitors!"

No plain answer can be got from the *Tribune* for such reasons as these. It is in a strait betwixt two. It trembles for the present and for the future. It feels that the tide is running against its party to-day; but, like a sort of Micawber-Marat, clings to the hideous hope that something in the way of bloodshed and ruin may "turn up" to give it a lift again by reënkindling the popular passions which alone are its life.

Bogus Equality.

From the N. Y. World.

If there be one thing on which the radicals have particularly insisted it is that all men are equal—except "rebels." That all States are equal is, however, a matter that these radicals have just as particularly opposed, and this inequality of equalities suggests a reflection or two that is thrown out for the consideration of whom it may concern. States are, after all, but aggregations of men, and as these aggregations are more or less numerous, it follows that in a certain sense there is reason in the radical view of State inequality. They do not say, to be sure, that the States are unequal, but they do that way, and this action of theirs, taken in conjunction with the dogma of the equality of all men, will some day grind radicalism into powder in its own strongholds. Some days a strong man will rise, and if, looking at the field, he sees that this dogma of equality can only be gotten out of the people by a *reductio ad absurdum*, he will proceed to that reduction, and in the process utterly triturate the saints into nothingness. This is about the process. If all men are equal, a man in New York should count as much in the Government as a man in Rhode Island; but it so happens that one Rhode Islander is, governmentally speaking, equal to four New Yorkers. On the figures of the last Presidential election it takes 22,143 voters in this State to each vote the State has in the Congress, whereas for New England the rate is 12,688. Now, if we are to have equality; if one man really is as good as any other man; if the States are not equal, but unequal; if the Constitution is to be dispensed with and the Higher Law used instead, down with this New England inequality. Away with it. Let us commend the poisoned chalice prepared for others' lips to the taste of its own fabricators.

The voter in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire is one hundred and fifty per cent. better than the voter in New York or Ohio; in Vermont he is two hundred per cent. better; in Rhode Island four hundred and fifty per cent., or four and a half times as good. This, it is evident, is worse than the three-fifths rule, for that was only sixty per cent., less than half of the minimum New England per cent., when all is said and done. Down with the bogus equality of the Saints.

Personal Abuse—Grant and Jackson.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There is a curious similarity between the present Presidential canvass and that of General Jackson in 1828. In Jackson's time there was no limit to the volume of abuse poured upon him by his political opponents; yet he not only survived the attacks, but rose upon the very waves of personal hostility, until he was lifted into the highest place in the Government. Every effort to defame his character proved only a stepping-stone to his success, and the intemperance with which his private life was assailed served as but a fanning gale to waft him into the Presidential chair. Twice this game of his purblind enemies was tried. The phials of wrath were opened again in 1832. We will not repeat the language which was applied to General Jackson or the opprobrious names which were heaped upon him. We will not recall the violence with which the sacred veil that should have sheltered the sanctity of his home was torn asunder. Suffice it to say that this method of political antagonism defeated itself, as it is very likely to do now in the case of General Grant; for the same plan is being pursued by the public prints engaged in the object of defeating his election.

During the past two or three years the Democratic party has been governed by two distinguished newspaper men—one in the East and one in the West—Sam Barlow representing the Orient, and Brick Pomeroy representing the Occident. The wit of the one, coarse though it was, and the dullness of the other, which long since reached the limit of toleration, might have been a little original in the beginning, when they opened fire upon the character of General Grant, because there is always a piquancy about anything novel, even though it runs in a coarse or stupid vein. To assail a man who is admittedly one of the leading characters of the age, whose reputation is without spot or stain, whose fame stands high not only in his own country, but in all Europe, is, to say the least of it, a very petty piece of business, and only shows the short-sightedness of these partisan journals which by defaming him, would make him greater than Jackson in the days when personal abuse of the candidate resulted in his triumph. The abusive tone of the Democratic organs may have won a little popularity at first, but we see that it has ended in almost universal disgust. The wit and humor with which the organ of Brick Pomeroy garnishes its violent attacks upon the character of public men were somewhat of a relief to the dullness, the empty pomposity and horrible brutality of Sam Barlow and his men. If General Grant is elected he may safely claim that he is largely indebted to these journals for his success.

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THE ROSECRANS MISSION.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VA., August 26th, 1868.—General: Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the southern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "States rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation; and also that so great a country as ours even now is, certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse.

It is plain to us at the west and north that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralism, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom.

We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par; and that therefore the vast business and commerce of the country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the south. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise; such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the south are for law and order, and that they must share our fate of good and ill.

I believe—every one, I know, who reflects, believes—that if the people of the southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously and contentedly at work, invite capital, enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask—the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union ask—every thinking man of the great west and north asks—why it cannot be done?

We are told by those who have controlled the government for the last four years that the people of the south will not do it—that if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen, and the few whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead, and make their living off of these ignorant, inexperienced colored people; mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the south until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give in to it or move out of the country.

Now I think, the Union army thinks, and people of the north and west, I dare say, believe, there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter or a surer way to get good government for all at the south. We know that they who organized and sustained the southern confederacy for four years, against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order and protection to the whole people of the south.

They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate, and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is, are they willing to do it?

I came down to find out what the people of the south think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things.

I come to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also, what you are willing to do about it.

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join in that written expression are willing to pledge the people of the south to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the north and west, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm.

I know you are a representative man, in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be indorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the south, but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative southern men here who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the south, when they can be procured.

This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings.

Very truly, your friend,
(Signed,) W. S. ROSECRANS.
Gen. R. E. Lee, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

—

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA, August 26, 1868.—General: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and, in accordance with your suggestion, I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the south, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.

With this explanation we proceed to give to you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States government.

Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfil all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the south entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feelings toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor, the lands of the south would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty.

Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the south to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe that but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the south, together with the people of the north and west, are for obvious reasons opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who for selfish purposes would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the south is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquillity and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement, as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. LEE, Virginia.
G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana.
Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia.
Alexander H. H. Stuart, Virginia.
C. M. Conrad, Louisiana.
Sinton Stephens, Georgia.
A. T. Caperton, West Virginia.
John Echols, Virginia.
F. S. Stockdale, Texas.
F. W. Pickens, South Carolina.
Wm. J. Robinson, Virginia.
Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia.
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C. H. Subee, South Carolina.
E. Fontaine, Virginia.
John Letcher, Virginia.
B. C. Adams, Mississippi.
W. J. Green, North Carolina.
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Toutant Beauregard, Texas.
M. O. H. Norton, Louisiana.
T. B. Brame, Georgia.
H. T. Russell, Georgia.
Samuel J. Douglass, Florida.
Jeremiah Morton, Virginia.
John B. Baldwin, Virginia.
George W. Bolling, Virginia.
Theodore F. Conway, Virginia.
James Lyons, Virginia.

To General W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The annual feast of cutlers at Sheffield occurred yesterday. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, who was present as a guest, made his first address in England, in response to a toast of "the health of the American Minister." Mr. Johnson, after expressing thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, said he came to this country as a messenger of peace.

He was glad, he said, to recognize everywhere in England strong proofs of friendship, and which he was certain was reciprocated in his native country; for no people under the sun had America kinder feelings than her Majesty's subjects. They were really one people; had like laws and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of those laws and institutions. In their joint hands liberty would live forever.

Mr. Johnson reviewed briefly the causes, course, and triumphant termination of the recent civil war in America, and continued—the war had this compensation, it ended slavery. None but free men now trod the soil of America, and history would say that all was well spent in erasing this blot, transmitted from a common ancestry, tarnishing our fame, and belying the Declaration of Independence.

He then alluded to the marshaling of forces for the coming Presidential election in America, saying that however the present canvass ended he could personally vouch for the next President as a warm friend of England.

He then alluded to Sheffield cutlery, which he said was famous throughout the civilized world, and spoke familiarly and encouragingly of the annual gathering of the Cutlers' Company. He was listened to throughout with the most marked attention and his assurances of peaceful and friendly relations between Europe and America were loudly applauded.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Despatches have been received announcing that a very serious potato riot had occurred yesterday at Cork. The people assembled in the streets in great numbers, and for a time were very boisterous. Troops were called out to quell the disturbances, and a charge was made on a body of about 3000 rioters, who were dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Bermuda dry dock, the largest structure for floating in the world, was successfully launched from a dry dock in the Thames at this city to day.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening has an editorial on the subject of the Chinese treaty recently concluded with the United States. It says that the treaty looks as if foreign merchants residing in China on the one side, and the Chinese nation, with Mr. Burlingame, on the other, were trying to neutralize each other's statements by a demand that will not bear examination, but may serve to choke off the other side with a mistaken opinion. Here in England we are not to be taken by storm. A liberal interchange of opinions between the Embassy, who are soon to sail from New York, and the Representatives of the English Government, will demonstrate the changes in the positions of Great Britain and China, which are demanded by the times, and which will be beneficial to both.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—It is reported that Count Sartiges, who was until recently French representative at Rome, was recalled on account of his inability to restore friendly relations between Italy and Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Advices have been received here from Teheran, announcing that Mugaffer Ed-din Mirza, the heir to the Persian Crown, had recently died of cholera.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A prospectus of the new telegraph line, to connect Portugal and the United States, under the title of the "People's Cable," has been issued.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Abergele railway disaster was concluded to day. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Williams and Jones, brakesmen on the goods train, for criminal negligence.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4—Evening.—A man named Dwyer was arrested by the police in Tipperary late last evening, on the charge of firing at Mr. Scully's party a few days ago.

CORK, Sept. 4—Evening.—Several incendiary fires occurred in this city to-day. The damage to property is quite heavy.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—It is announced to-day that Dr. Faure, an ex-Minister under Louis Philippe, will be the Opposition candidate for the Corps Legislatif from the Department of War.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Prince Napoleon has arrived back at Menden, near Paris.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—At the farmer feast given in this city to-day, Von Beust made a speech reassuring and pacific. He declared that the development of liberal principles was the aim of the State, and that the prospects for the future of Austria and Europe were eminently peaceful.

From Canada.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—Attorney General Williams to-day concluded the debate on the repeal of the resolution in the most violent anti-Confederation speech of the session. An altercation occurred between Mr. Blanchard and the Speaker as to whether the House should divide. Messrs. Blanchard and Pinso, the only Union members, retired, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

A United States revenue collector arrived here this bringing morning the Congressional Reciprocity Committee, consisting of Gen. Butler, the chairman, and the members of the committee; also, a number of prominent Americans.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 4.—H. C. Shaffer, an old Philadelphian, formerly connected with the West Philadelphia Engine Company, was this evening elected Chief Engineer of the Harrisburg Fire Department.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 4.—A bill was introduced in the House to guarantee four million dollars of bonds to the Blue Ridge Railroad.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Austrian Minister.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Baron Charles Von Lederer, who has lately been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to the United States, was to-day officially received by the President. On presenting his credentials the Baron addressed the President as follows:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, my august sovereign, having recalled Count Wydenbreck by these letters from the diplomatic post he has hitherto occupied in the United States, has been graciously pleased to appoint me his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in this country. In consequence I have the honor to present the credentials by which my sovereign has accredited me in that capacity to your Excellency.

I shall endeavor to perform my duties by being a faithful interpreter of his sentiments to your Excellency and the American nation, and by continuing to develop and expand the good and friendly relations which so happily exist between my own country and the United States. The development of the American Constitution and institutions, and the growing prosperity of the United States, have been a source of great interest to Austria, as well as that of the great progress made by my country in the last few years, has found manifest sympathies in this country. I hope, therefore, that these reciprocal feelings will form a new tie between the two nations.

The President made the following reply:—

"Baron Lederer. I give you a cordial welcome to the United States. Your sovereign, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, has always been friendly to the United States, and the people over whom he presides have been uniformly kind, liberal, and generous in their appreciation of us. Your Government is now sedulously and loyally engaged in strengthening the foundation of civil and religious freedom. We should not only be unjust to the Austrian people, but unfaithful to our own tradition and principles, if in such a crisis we did not extend to them our fraternal sympathy and moral support."

Resistance to Civil Process.

The facts in relation to armed resistance to the process from the United States courts and United States commission in Laine, Nelson, and Marion counties, Kentucky, show, in addition to what has already been published on that subject, that the outrage occurred about the first of the present month. The lives of the officers were saved when they showed they were special and not regular deputies of Marshal Merriweather. It is stated that, in the present condition of affairs in that part of the State, it is impossible to organize a civil posse to be of any avail. The subject being one of military cognizance, has been referred to the Secretary of War, who has taken prompt action in the premises. He will be governed by the opinion of the Attorney-General, addressed to the Marshal of Florida on the 20th ult., and applied to this case—namely, that the law gives the Marshal the power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of a process within his district, and that the military are not exempt from the obligation to obey, in common with all others, his summons in case of necessity.

The Navy Department.

Commodore Goldsborough is ordered to ordnance duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Commodore Francis B. Ellison is detached from duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Tenth District, headquarters at Buffalo, and placed on waiting orders. He will be relieved on October 1st, by Captain C. H. Scott, whose orders to the Philadelphia Navy Yard have been revoked.

Commodore J. Young is detached from command of the Mahaska, and placed on waiting orders.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 4.—The bill as passed by the Senate and House a week since, to hold the Savannah election on the first Tuesday of November, limiting the time to one day, and giving three ballot boxes, and vetoed by the Governor on the ground that the time was not sufficient, was passed to-day by the House over the veto by a vote of 82 to 27. The House adopted a resolution to pay the expelled negro members nine dollars per day to the time of expulsion, and mileage one way. Also a resolution declaring that the persons having the next highest number of votes to the negroes expelled yesterday be declared members of this House, if they have no constitutional ineligibility. A committee of three was appointed to examine the election returns and report to the House.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 4.—A large Democratic mass meeting was held at Waynesboro yesterday, which was addressed by Generals Toombs, Wright, and other Democrats. The meeting was very enthusiastic throughout. It is believed the programme is to eject all objectionable persons from the Legislature, and that the expulsion will not be confined to negro members, but be extended to many whites, who, it is charged, are not eligible. The Democrats are very bitter against that class, whom they term "scalawags" and "carpet-baggers," and are determined to unseat all against whom charges are proved. It is now evident that the Democrats can do what they please in the Legislature, the radicals being entirely powerless in the lower House, and not able to hold their own in the Senate. The negro Bradley is out as an independent candidate for Congress from the First District, against Clift, the regular nominee. It is believed that Bradley will be elected if he runs.

Turner (negro) is spoken of for the candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. The Republicans are working hard for Grant and Colfax. Negroes are being organized into Democratic clubs in various parts of the State. In the cities and towns the negroes are strong radicals, but in the interior they will be controlled by the Democrats.

From Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special to-day says Governor Clayton has prepared instructions for his registers for the registration now about to commence. He says the power and duties of each in the registration are to reject any one whom the registers may think not entitled to register, even though the applicant has already taken the oath; to make arrests, and call upon sheriffs for a sufficient number of armed men to assist him, and if not furnished, then to call upon the commanding officer of any troops of the State Guard to furnish promptly such aid.

An applicant for registration is also required to prove his innocence by evidence satisfactory to the Register that he has not been guilty of a number of specified acts during a series of years, one of which is that he did not sympathize with the rebellion. If he fails to establish this, he cannot register his oath to the contrary notwithstanding, unless he voted for the present constitution. If the Register is satisfied, or thinks he ought not be registered, and before being allowed to register, he must subscribe to an oath setting forth that he accepts civil and political equality of all men, and agrees not to attempt to make any changes. Ten days before the election the Boards of Registration meet in each county, with power, upon their own knowledge or information, to strike from the list of names voters whom they consider disqualified by registration. The courts have forbidden the issue of any mandamus or other process to the Registers.

From Denver City.

DENVER, Sept. 4.—Speaker Colfax and party, with Governor Hunt and family, have just arrived, accompanied by a band of the Tite warriors. At the time of the Indian outbreak they were in the valley of the Arkansas river, west of South Park. The Tite tribe always was faithful and friendly to the whites, and on being informed of the trouble by a messenger from Governor Hunt, sent a band of their braves, who escorted the party back to Denver.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FIELD SPORTS.—The grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club are being put in readiness for the matches to be played between the "All England Eleven" and twenty-two American cricketers. The Americans will be all Philadelphians, and selected from the following list:—From the Philadelphia Club—Messrs. Outerbridge, Barclay, Magee, Meade, Graffen, W. Hopkinson, J. Hopkinson, Newbold, Welsh, and Waterman; Young America Club—Messrs. George, Charles, Daniel, and Robert Newhall, Baird, Bussier, Pease, Sanderson, John Large, and Gummey; Germantown Club—James, Large, Markoe, Wharton, Fisher, Morgan, Hargreaves, Welsh, Law, Cadwallader, and Barry. The above-named gentlemen will play a practice game this afternoon on the grounds of the Young America. The twenty-two will be selected in the course of a few days.

MORE WHISKY.—Three barrels of whisky, which were not properly marked, were seized on Thursday, on Delaware avenue, between Lombard and South streets, by Detective Brooks. The whisky was in a wagon.

CASUALTIES.—Mrs. Guiger, 48 years of age, was run over and killed on the Reading Railroad, near York road, last evening, by a passenger train, while in the act of picking coal. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

An unknown white woman, 30 years of age, was also run over and killed at Broad and Market streets, by a train of cars. The deceased is 5 feet 2 inches high, has brown hair, and was dressed in a brown and white striped delaine frock, black and white plaid shawl, black crape bonnet, gaiter boots and gum shoes. On her right hand were three gold rings, one of which had the letters M. A. D., Feb. 6, 1853, graven on it. The driver of the train was arrested. The Coroner took charge of the body.

POLITICAL.—A meeting of the Republican citizens of the Fifteenth Ward was held last evening, at West and Coates streets, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. William H. Kern, Esq., was called to the chair, and Fred. J. Walter was chosen Secretary. A committee was appointed to select officers for the Club, and will report on Monday evening next.

The Democratic citizens of the Fifth Division of the Twelfth Ward met last evening at their headquarters, Fourth and Coates streets, for the purpose of throwing to the breeze a Seymour and Blair flag. During the evening addresses were made by several speakers.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday:—

Ann Brady, 89 years old, residing in Locust street, near Tenth, run over by a wagon, and injured in the head.

William Devalin, aged 10 years, living at No. 419 Shippen street, injured in the hand.

Mary Ann Quinn, aged 33 years, residing at No. 518 Bedford street, hip and chin injured by being kicked down stairs by her husband.

John McCann, 10 years old, residing at Seventh and Fitzwater streets, foot mashed by a cart running over him.

John McGarvey, aged 40 years, hand mashed.

FOR THE CHILDREN.—By our advertising columns it will be seen that a new feature is about to be introduced in the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church service. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Stryker, who is a great friend of the children, proposes to-morrow afternoon and the afternoon of the first Sabbath in each month to preach a sermon to the children. This will be a regular church service, and we have no doubt will prove very popular. Simple truth is what is demanded in this age, and what interests and pleases the children is sure to prove acceptable to the big people.

THE NINE of the Athletic Base Ball Club and their friends leave on Monday morning for New York city, where the return game with the Atlantic, of Brooklyn, will be played in the afternoon. On Tuesday the Philadelphians go to Albany, and on Wednesday play the National, of that city. On Thursday they encounter the renowned "Haymakers," of Lansingburg, at Troy.

DISPLAY OF ILLUMINATED DIAGRAMS, Concert and Select Readings, will compose the entertainment to be given at Milestown, on Thursday evening, September 24, 1868. The descriptive lecture by J. H. Houghton, M. D., is really a criticism on the style, life, and writings of the late Artemas Ward. See advertisement under special notices.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 30	MOON RISES	8 23
SUN SETS	6 26	HIGH WATER	4 11

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, Gibraltar for orders, Warren & Gregg.
Barque Topeka, Blanchard, Cork for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Percy, Mohlman, Eastport, Me., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr S. H. Cady, Small, Provincetown, C. S. Crowell.
Schr Surprise, Beers, Boston, Captain.
St'r Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Swed. brig Anna Margaretha, Kleverstrom, 60 days from Gottenburg, with iron to L. Westergaard & Co. July 28, lat. 45 25 N., long. 32 W., was boarded by the mate of the barque Ocean Steed (of New York), Borden; had taken nine whales, and been as far N. as 49 deg; two days after, saw the barque again, steering W.N.W.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, 7 days from Charleston, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Mary J. Adams, Billings, 17 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Henry Harteau, Jones, from Portland, with stone to Struthers & Son.

Schr Eliza Jane, Neilson, from Petersburg, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Zouave Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. Barratt.

Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, from Middletown.

BELOW.

Schr A. Devereaux, from Leghorn, off Marcus Hook.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Tyson, for Philadelphia 23d ult., was up at Liverpool 22d.

Ship Philadelphia, Poole, sailed from St. John, N. B., 2d inst., for Liverpool.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Wenonah was below Boston 3d inst.

Brig Ella M. Tucker, Patterson, at Nuevitas 25th ult., for Philadelphia in 6 days.

Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, hence, at Newport 1st inst.

Schr Ida Richardson, Bedell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 1st inst., with 39,799 feet hewn yellow pine timber and 87,138 feet yellow pine flooring boards.

Schr Emma M. Fox, hence, at Norwich 1st inst.

Schr Morning Light, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 1st inst.

Schrs S. E. Jones, Kelley, and J. J. Worthington, Terry, hence, at Fall River 1st inst.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 1st inst.

Schr T. P. Cooper, Bearse, hence, at Newport 1st inst.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Pawtucket 2d inst.

Schrs C. E. Jackson, Blackman; J. Alderdice, Willetts; David Collins, Fennimore; T. J. Henry, Weaver; S. J. Bright, Ellwood; S. H. Sharp, Webb; D. Gifford, Jerrold; Alice B. Parker; F. Nowell, Fennimore; H. B. McCauley, Cain; C. Newkirk, Huntley; G. H. Bent, Smith; L. D. Small, Tice; M. P. Smith, Grace; and J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 2d inst.

Schr Mary F. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at New Bedford 2d inst.

Schr Osprey, Crowley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Calais 28th ult.

Schr Addie P. Avery, Ryan, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.

Schrs Minnie Repplier, Jeffers; Elwood Doron, Jarvis; Western Star, Crowell; C. Shaw, Reeves; C. P. Stickney, Mathis; and Wave Crest, Davis, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Schr Brandywine, Irelan, hence, at Salem 1st inst.

Schrs Hattie Paige, Haley, and Sarah B. Thomas, Arnold, hence, at Salem 2d inst.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 1st inst.

Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. John, N. B., 2d inst.

Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 26th ult.

Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 26th ult.

Schr Anna Stafford, hence for Norwich, at New London 2d inst.

Schr West Wind, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schrs Maitland, Maitland; James Ponder; Sallie S. Godfrey; Althea, Smith; M. F. Graham, Brown; J. C. Thompson, Vanzant; T. Sinnickson; Aid, Smith; and C. B. Wood, hence for Boston; A. T. Cohn, Clark, hence for Hingham; Nellie Potter, hence for Braintree; I. C. Babcock, Smith; E. H. Atwood, Smith; and S. B. Thomas, hence for Salem; J. W. Hall, Carle, hence for Milton; Alligator, Robbins, hence for Gloucester; and Laura Coombs, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schr Alvarado, Whittemore, hence, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schrs W. P. Phillips, Howard, and White Sea, Jones, for Delaware Breakwater, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Steamer Chester, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that Lightvessel No 29 having been thoroughly repaired, has been returned to her station at Frying Pan Shoals, North Carolina, relieving Lightvessel No. 34, which has been temporarily occupying her place.

The above vessel is schooner-rigged, and will exhibit two lights, one from each masthead; hull yellow, with the words "Frying Pan Shoals" painted in black letters on each side, and the figures "29" on her stern; lower masts yellow; topmast and day marks (one on each mast) black.

Charleston, Aug. 28, 1868.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA,
IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

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EDWARD DODGE	New York.
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HON. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul,
8 8 wsrp For Minnesota.

THE UNITED SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE
AND
TRUST COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Incorporated by the State.
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

OFFICE:
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This Company is prepared to issue policies of Life Insurance upon all the approved plans either at mutual rates, or at stock rates, as low as those of other reliable institutions.

Blank applications and tables of rates can be obtained at the office of the Company. 9 1tuths6:4p

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
At prices much below usual rates.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
8 27 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
Eighteenth night of
THE WHITE FAWN,
with all its gorgeous scenery, superb costumes, elaborate jewels and properties.
Also Jarrett and Palmer's combined
PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPES,
headed by the beautiful
BONFANTI AND SOHLKE,
supported by
EIGHT PRINCIPAL DANSEUSES, FORTY CORYPHEES AND CORPS DE BALLET.
ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents, Orchestra Seats, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 5,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS,
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
Increased excitement attends the nightly representation of the Grand Romantic Drama, in five acts, and a prologue by Charles Reade, Esq., entitled
FOUL PLAY,
from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.
View of the Bay and City of Hobart Town, Australia.
THE LOVER'S LEAP.
THE SHIP IS SCUTTLED AND SINKS.
STORM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Rescue of Basel from a watery grave.
THRILLING AND ASTOUNDING EFFECT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
R. M. HOOLEY ....Sole Proprietor
WILL REOPEN
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
ON MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7,
with the World-renowned
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
in their
CHALLENGE PROGRAMME.
GRAND MATINEE [9 1 6t
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates. FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

Diplomacy at Loose Ends.

"WITH his heart in his hand"—so runs the quaint narration—the "Minister to Mexico" went down to the White Sulphur Springs to drink the waters thereof, and try his skill at diplomacy. The mission near the person and Government of the Citizen President of Mexico is a difficult one, and no man should essay to fill it without first doing a little in the diplomatic line elsewhere to test his powers. The "Minister to Mexico" is supposed to have a leaning towards the emphatic in his everyday conversation. A good story once went the rounds of the press concerning his parting interview with one Clement L. Vallandigham, whom he had occasion to pass through the lines of his army to the tender embraces of "a body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men," who just then were not remarkably "representative" in their "reverence and regard for the Union." Said Rosecrans to Vallandigham:—"Vallandigham, if you come this way again, —— —— —— ——, I'll hang you!" And now, when this same Rosecrans goes down to the Springs to drink the waters and try his unskilled hand at diplomacy, just to get a little insight into the business, and there meets these same "brave, energetic, and self sacrificing men," it is a little singular that he is given such a cordial reception. A perusal of his letter, however, reveals the cause of it all. He carried "his heart in his hand," and "the representative men" knew at a glance that he was not a carpet-bagger.

Rosecrans fought as he swears, with great energy and skill, and with unqualified success. Few men who wore the loyal uniform have a brighter record. But Rosecrans, in an evil hour, dropped the sword and took up the pen. Now "the pen is mightier than the sword," but with this important qualification, that it be wielded by the hand of a man "entirely great." Perhaps the "Minister to Mexico" has not read the entire aphorism. Certain it is that, although as a soldier he is without fear and reproach, he is remarkably weak in his syntax and fearfully loose in his logic. A more admirable specimen of ham-strung English than his letter, which we publish elsewhere to-day, has never fallen under our notice. Nasby has been outdone and undone, and that without a resort to eccentricities in orthography. We peruse his first "state paper" again and again, in a vain effort to select the paragraph which is most characteristic, the most utterly defiant of the rules of grammar and rhetoric. It is a rare morsel from beginning to end, and passes into history as one of the most curious of the curiosities of literature.

But the "Minister to Mexico" gives us full compensation for all his syntactical vagaries. A "body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men" were so unfortunate as to "interpret State rights to conflict with national unity"—a careful perusal of the letter leads us to infer that this error of interpretation was their sole offense—and the "Minister to Mexico" is so "full of solicitude for the future of the country" at the consequences, that he takes "his heart in his hand," and with no other baggage journeys to the Springs to inform these "brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men" that he "sees" the results of this conflict in "a violent reaction against them"—"State rights," and not the "brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men"—"which is drifting us towards consolidation." "Consolidation," which is but another term for the "semi-anarchy such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union," fills the mind of Rosecrans "full of solicitude." His solicitude is natural; it arises from the fact that he also "sees" that "so great a country as ours even now is—certainly is to be—must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse."

Furthermore, "the continuance of this semi-anarchy"—why the "Minister to Mexico" prefers *semi* to *demi* or *hemi* in this connection we are not informed—"largely increases the danger of centralism, swells our national expenditure, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom." So Rosecrans desires to have an end put to "semi-anarchy," and thereby hopes to save the nation from drifting towards "consolidation." But he has a choice of means. He is quite unwilling that the great work should be accomplished by "the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen, and the few whites, mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed." He desires that the task should be entrusted to the hands of "that body of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States;" and he furthermore desires to ascertain whether or not "the sentiments" of that "representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country" who acted as their "trusted and beloved leader" do not coincide with his own "solicitudes."

Assured of this coincidence—which some of his late comrades in arms may be inclined to regard as singular—he still further desires a "concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order, and stability," on the part of "that body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men;" and as an inducement thereto he assures them that he "thinks the Union army thinks," and he "dares say the people of the North and West believe," that "there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter or a surer way to get good government for the South" than through the instrumentality of "the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen" and the "needy adventurers, without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or good government can be placed." And thereupon the "Minister to Mexico" grows grandly eloquent, and slashing through the dictionary with a high hand and a reckless spirit, he promises to become the bearer of the pledge of "the brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men" of the South "to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country," and not alone to become their messenger of peace, but to "carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm."

Such is the purport of the first "State paper" of the "Minister to Mexico!" As a specimen of literature it is humiliating to the whole American people; as a specimen of electioneering trickery it is degrading to the author alone. In downright infamy it is fairly entitled to rank side by side with the revolutionary letter of Frank Blair—lower, even, for it breathes a spirit of abject submission which finds no place in the blustering sentences of the latter.

The response of the Southern leaders demands no lengthy notice at our hands. Its substance may be pressed into a few words. "There is a deep-seated conviction throughout the South, North, and West, that the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power; the great want of the South is peace and a restoration of its rights under the Constitution; the idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them, were it in their power so to do, is entirely unfounded;" that is about all. The history of the past three years brands it, from beginning to end, as a perversion of the truth, as a studied but vain attempt to force Seymour upon the nation against its will.

The Cotton Crop.

BEFORE the war the pro-slavery leaders of the South were arrogant enough to assert and stupid enough to believe that cotton was king. They had gradually worked themselves into the conviction that slavery was the only true corner-stone of government, and cotton the only true basis of American commercial prosperity. They regarded with indignation any attempt to question this fallacy, and were contemptuously indifferent to arrays of statistics which proved that the real value of the cotton crop fell behind that of a number of other agricultural products, and that it scarcely amounted to one-tenth of the gross returns of the manufacturing industry of the country. Another favorite Southern theory was, that cotton could never be produced in any considerable quantity by free labor, the deduction from these premises being that slavery was absolutely essential to the industrial welfare of the United States. If these absurdities had no gained credence, it is extremely doubtful whether the secession leaders could have fired the Southern heart by their denunciations of maginary wrongs.

The actual facts are that in 1850 the cotton crop of the South was 2,445,793 bales, and in 1860, an unusually favorable year, 5,307,052 bales. Since the war, the yield, as nearly as can be ascertained, was in 1865-6, 2,151,043 bales; in 1866-7, 1,951,988 bales; and in 1867-8, the present season, about 2,200,000 bales. This is undoubtedly a large reduction in the cotton crop of this country, but is by no means tantamount to the absolute destruction of the crop which was predicted. In a pecuniary sense it is indeed more valuable than the crops produced before the war, on account of the large increase in the price; and the prospects are that in the present year the South will derive a revenue of at least two hundred millions of dollars from her favorite staple.

Considering the devastations of the war; the loss of implements, capital, credit, and population; the prevailing disorders and insecurity of life and property; and the many warnings which widespread famines have given to Southern districts of the importance of diversifying their crops by raising at least sufficient food to supply their most pressing necessities, the yield of cotton is much larger than could have been fairly anticipated. Free labor, in spite of numerous disadvantages, raises nearly as much cotton in 1868 as slave labor raised in 1850, and receives a richer reward for its toil than was ever obtained for a slave labor product. An additional proof is thus given that freedom has not converted the freedmen, as a class, into unproductive idlers. Indeed, they remain in their new condition as they were before emancipation, the useful class of Southern population. The Confederate Generals and politicians who recently responded to the letter of General Rosecrans, allege that the negroes "*still constitute the important part of their laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive.*" The authors of the impressive testimony thus presented to the public seem to be totally unconscious of the force of their own statement. They talk like feudal lords of the dark ages who deemed men disgraced and disqualified for citizenship by useful labor, and they are inspired by none of the modern spirit which protects and rewards the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CRIME.

Attempted Assassination of a Lady by an Incensed Youth.

Yesterday afternoon a Mrs. Anna M. Smith, who had been in the employ of Mr. Andrew O'Kane, a pawnbroker on Shippen street, below Seventh, as a seamstress, was shot by Andrew O'Kane, Jr., a lad of sixteen years. The cause of the affray is alleged to be the fact that the father, who is over sixty years of age, and possessed of much property, had announced his intention of marrying Mrs. Smith, who had come into his employ only a few months subsequent to the death of his wife. It seems that when Mr. O'Kane first made the announcement it was received with much objection by his children, of whom there are four sons. The two eldest, who are over age, declared that such a project should not be carried out, and made a demand that the lady should be dismissed from the store. To this the old gentleman refused to accede at that time. From this time until yesterday, the house was the scene of continuous broils, and yesterday there was a heated quarrel, which terminated in the sons insisting upon the removal of the (to them) obnoxious individual. He again declined, but seeing that it would eventuate in a family rupture, he consented, and told Mrs. Smith the circumstances of the case, and requested her to go home. She complied, and had put on her bonnet and shawl for starting out. Having bade all good-bye, she went on to the step, and was in the act of raising her umbrella, when the report of a pistol was heard, and she dropped to the sidewalk. A large crowd soon collected about the unfortunate woman, and she was carried back into the store. Believing that she was dying, two policemen conveyed her to the Hospital, where her wound was examined by Dr. Markoe, who found that the ball had penetrated the neck under the right ear, had taken an upward course and had lodged in the roof of her mouth. The ball was extracted. Her condition last night was dangerous, and no one excepting the physician and Father Sullivan were admitted to see her.

As soon as the excitement attending the occurrence had subsided, a search was made for Young O'Kane, but he could not be found. It is said that as soon as he had heard of the resolve of his father, that he purchased a pistol and located himself in the alleyway and there awaited the coming of Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Smith was still very low this morning, and her recovery is considered doubtful. Young O'Kane has not been seen since yesterday, and of course, has not been arrested.

CITY GLEANINGS.—What to do to-morrow. Do a little church going. By the way, nearly all our houses of worship are opened to-morrow for the resumption of religious services. The dust of summer idleness which had settled upon Bible and prayer book, and made fantastic wreaths upon altar and bench, has all been removed by the careful brush of the sexton; the lazy spiders have beaten a hasty retreat, and their webs have fluttered through raised windows; the dark winged bats in the spires have been disturbed in their daily slumbers by the brushes of up-climbing painters, and both apex cross, and entrance thresholds have been brightly burnished. The very heavens have lent their aid in rendering everything clean for the morrow. What the puny bucket of the housemaid could not drench from dirty sidewalks, torrents of assisting rain did. The religious "weeklies" all look fresh and nice. Smoothly-shaven ministerial chins, broadcloth ministerial coats, and white ministerial neckties are everywhere upon the streets. The door jams of religious publishing houses are supported by clerical shoulders, and there is a lively traffic in hymn books. We presume the churches to-morrow will be thronged. Happy children will crowd the galleries and graver elder folk the floors.

—"Gideon's band"—it paraded up Chesnut street this morning in all its colored glory. Some dozen darkies composed it. Bright brass instruments, and neat grey suits they had. They made, too, as pretty music as you could have wished.

—You could have imagined yourself on the borders of some classic brick-yard pond had you been standing in front of the State House yesterday during the storm. The wire-pulling "tree-frogs" who cluster there got wet, and set up a most discordant croaking.

—In mass meeting to-night—the Fire Zouave Regiment.

—Enterprising branch—branch out.

—Because a fit in a garment is good, it does not follow that one in the person wearing it would be equally so.

—Judging from the number of serious and fatal rencontres which have taken place in this city of late, "Murderous Memphis" can dub us "Murderous Philadelphia."

—We, reporters, have discovered that when a speaker informs his audience he is going to be very brief, he mangles the king's English for an hour at the least. Brevity in such cases means endlessness.

—The Boat Owners' and Captains' Association has a meeting this evening.

—Those who conduct our places of amusement—should not only open their doors for the admission of audiences, but also their windows for the admission of air. It is true that our ballets are quite airy, but they do not supply the requisite quantity of oxy*gen*—which is about the only *gin* our people require.

—The Republicans of the Twelfth Ward fling a "Grant and Colfax" flag to the breeze, and assemble in mass meeting this evening, at York road and Callowhill street.

—Women have a gift for shopping—men havn't. Result:—A compromise, by which the latter pay the bills of the former for being let off.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—A policeman of the Twelfth district, patroling Girard avenue, about 1 o'clock this morning, came across two suspicious characters at Nineteenth street, and took them into custody. On arriving at the Station House they gave the names Andrew Squib and George Hoffman. A bunch of skeleton keys and a screw-driver were found on them. The policeman returning to the vicinity of the arrest picked up a dark lantern, which it is supposed they had dropped. The accused will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Last night James Welsh was taken into custody by Policemen Houston and Scheets, at Fifth and Carpenter streets, with a quantity of freshly-washed clothing in his possession, which was subsequently discovered to have been taken from the residence of Mrs. Baird, on Sixth street, above Marriott lane. Alderman Tittermary sent Welsh to prison.

ASSAULTING A FEMALE.—Last evening a female entered a house at Penn and South streets, and showed a disposition to carry off something. The proprietors of the place attempted to eject her, when one John Connelly, alias "Reddy Rush," interfered and knocked the woman of the house down. He was arrested, and on being taken before Alderman Tittermary was committed for trial.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—A dwelling-house situated on the Wissahickon, opposite the Megargee Mills, took fire last evening about half-past 8 o'clock, and before the flames were extinguished the whole upper portion was destroyed. It was owned by Charles Megargee, but the tenant or the loss could not be ascertained.

A COLORED THIEF.—George Davis (colored) was before Alderman Carpenter this morning charged with stealing a suit of clothing from another colored man, last evening, at Seventh and St. Mary streets. The evidence was of such a character that Davis was committed for trial.

THE RECENT RAINS.—The heavy rains of yesterday and Thursday did no damage to any of the surrounding country. Although an immense quantity of water fell, the dam at the Schuylkill is at no unusual height.

HER NAME.—The lady who was killed last evening by being run over by a freight train at Broad and Market streets, was named Mary Ann Dugan, and resided at No. 1718 Rittenhouse street.

—The Emperor of Russia has ordered a grand horse show at Moscow next year.

—The bootblacks of New York are disgusted because the pit is abolished at the Old Bowery Theatre.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—CHESNUT Street, West of EIGHTEENTH. This place of worship, having been closed for repairs during several weeks, will be re-opened on SUNDAY, 6th instant. The Pastor, Rev. G. A PELTZ will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. 2t

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P.M., by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER D. D. The afternoon service will be a CHILDREN'S CHURCH, hereafter to be a regular service on the first Sabbath of each month. In the evening at 7¾ o'clock, Monthly Concert of Prayer for Missions. *

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—The Chapel of the above Church, recently erected at the corner of TWENTY-FIRST and CHRISTIAN Streets, will be open to-morrow (Sunday) for Divine Service at 10 30 A. M. and 7 30 P. M., by the Rector, Rev. CHARLES D. COOPER. *

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN)—Religious services will be resumed next Sunday (to-morrow) morning in the Temple, corner of BROAD and BRANDYWINE streets, at the usual hour. Preaching by Rev. B. F. BARRETT. Seats free to strangers. *

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets.—The Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach in this Church to-morrow morning and evening—10 30 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Sunday School will renew their afternoon session at 2 30. *

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce (Rev. Dr. March's), will reopen for Divine Service to-morrow (Sunday) morning 6th inst. at 10½ o'clock. *

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner of SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Rev. J. H. Suydam Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. *

CHRIST EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, below Sixteenth, having been thoroughly cleansed and repaired, will be reopened to-morrow. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. J. CARSON, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. 1t*

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at the Hall S. W. corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and ¾ to 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock. 1t*

ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Race.—Rev. CHAS. KEYSER, Pastor elect, will preach Sabbath morning and evening. 1t*

ST. CLEMENT'S, TWENTIETH AND CHERRY Streets will be reopened to-morrow. Service in the morning at 10½; in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. *

LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, 'Ambition of the Pious.' 7½, "Sanctification—What is it?" Pews free. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by Rev. W. R Moore, of West Chester. *

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, NINETEENTH and LOMBARD Streets.—The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL E. APPLETON, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Sunday Schools will meet at 9 A. M. *

THE ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be reopened for worship on 6th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. T. A. LEGGETT. *

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Service will be resumed To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock morning and 8 o'clock evening. *

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of BROAD and PENN Square.—The regular services will be resumed To-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. *

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH.—Rev. Dr. WILLITS, Pastor, will preach To-morrow (D. V.), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

REV. R. W. HUMPHRISS WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Communion at 5 P. M. Strangers particularly invited. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN streets.—Sabbath Evening services will be resumed, commencing To-morrow Evening at 7¾. Morning services as usual at 10½ *

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Religious services will be resumed To-morrow at the usual hours. Sunday-School in the Morning. *

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green, will reopen To-morrow, 6th instant. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev R. W. HENRY, D. D. Strangers welcome. *

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NEW MESS MACKEREL,
THE FIRST OF THE SEASON

Luncheon for Excursions, Travellers, Parties, and Table, as follows:—

DEVILED HAM,
DEVILED TONGUE,
DEVILED LOBSTERS,
SPICED SALMON,
SPICED MACKEREL,
SPICED SARDINES.

Tourtelot's Preserved Game, such as
PATTIE WOODCOCK, SNIPE, QUAIL, PHEASANT, GROUSE, PLOVER, PARTRIDGE, REED BIRDS, DUCK, VENISON, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, ROAST, BROILED, and BONED, of each of them.

These goods are nicely put up, and give entire satisfaction.

OUR (W. G.) FAMILY FLOUR,
THE CHOICEST MADE IN THE COUNTRY, ALWAYS ON HAND. 8 15wstf

NEW MESS MACKEREL,
JUST IN STORE, IN FINE ORDER.
ALSO,
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
8 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

Come, boys it's getting cool;
Time, now, to go to school!
Boys have had a splendid run,
Splendid run, and jolly fun,
Now the jolly fun's done;
Time the schooling was begun,
Jackets torn; trowsers muddy;
Now begin the steady study,
Bring along the slates and books;
Brisk footsteps; pleasant looks!

Ho! there! don't pout!
What's the matter? Elbows out?
Best jacket's got a hole in?
Pants need half soling?
Can't stand worn out clothes?
Won't go to school with those?

Here, Pa! take the boy!
Fill his youthful heart with joy!
Trot him off, right away,
Buy a suit of clothes to-day!
Coat, and Vest, and Pants, and all,
At the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL!

Don't let the boy go shabby! He will be a better scholar if he has good clothes! Good clothes for every good boy in town! Also for every good boy's excellent paternal parent! Horribly cheap at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Nominations for Revenue Supervisors—The Kentucky Disturbances—Cavalry to Enforce the Laws.

Affairs in New Orleans—A Colored Senator Cautions the Rebels.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

Commissioner Rollins

sent five more nominations to-day to the Secretary of the Treasury for supervisors. There remain six districts to be provided for. A private despatch received here to-day states that General Schenck is now on his way to Washington, for the purpose of advising with Mr. Rollins in relation to the appointment of Supervisor,

The Kentucky Disturbances.

Acting Attorney-General Ashton has referred the matter of the disturbances in Kentucky to the Secretary of War.

General Thomas

writes that he has no cavalry, and cannot enforce the laws without some of that branch of the service. It is understood that Secretary Schofield will at once direct a regiment of cavalry to report to General Thomas.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Destructive Fire in the Town of Alstead.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—A most destructive fire occurred in Alstead, New Hampshire, near Keene, early yesterday morning, by which nearly the entire business part of the village was destroyed. The flames were first discovered in the engine room in the basement of the machine shop of Prentiss & Scripture's paper mill, which spread rapidly, till the three large wooden buildings and the several outbuildings, composing the paper mill, were enveloped in flames; thence it spread to the post office, which is on Maine st., in front of the machine shop, and in a short time afterwards the grocery store, dwelling-house, and stable of Mr. Timothy Tufts along the street, the grocery store of Mr. Lovell, and two houses near by, caught fire, and hardly anything was saved except some of the furniture in the houses and a portion of the goods in the stores. The paper mills were of wood and covered a large extent of ground, and gave employment to a score or more of men. They were used chiefly for the manufacture of Post Office paper and strawboard, and had been undergoing repairs during the last two months. Over the Post Office was a Masonic Hall, and that too was destroyed. There are no effectual means of extinguishing the fire in the town, and therefore the flames spread with unrestrained rapidity. It is believed that the greater part of the loss is covered by insurance.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Remarkable Speech of a Negro Senator.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Pinchback, the mulatto recently installed in Jewell's place, as Senator from the Second District Orleans parish, rising to a question of privilege, replyed to newspaper paragraphs concerning him. After charging the people of this city with murdering negroes, and speaking of the manifest growing disposition to murder men for their political opinions, and the color of their skins, he used the following emphatic language:—

"I want to tell them beware; I want to tell them that they have nearly reached the end of their string; the next outrage of the kind which they commit will be the signal for the doom of retribution, a retribution of which they have not dreamed; a signal that will cause ten thousand torches to be applied to this city, for patience will then have ceased to be a virtue, and this city will be reduced to ashes."

He was here called to order, but, proceeding with his speech, repeated his threat, adding a notification to the Democratic party that they, the negroes, propose to take the matter in their own hands in future, and prepare to have a peace, if they have to conquer a peace.

FROM BOSTON.

Another Libel Suit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Frank Leslie, of New York, has initiated legal proceedings against Messrs. Beals, Greene & Co., the proprietors of the Boston *Post*, to recover the sum of $30,000 damages for a paragraph concerning him, which was published in that paper a short time ago. The obnoxious paragraph stated that Mr. Leslie has arrived at Richfield Springs with a lady and two fast horses, and it is asserted by the prosecutor that it intimated improper relations between the lady and himself. The writs were served yesterday afternoon by Henry Walker, the attorney for the plaintiff, and the case will come up in the Supreme Court in October. The trial will probably be postponed till January.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Another Cheering Report from the Green Mountain State.

The Republican State Committee have returns from four-fifths of the towns. Page's majority, we think, is above thirty thousand.

G. W. GRANDLEY, Chairman.

WINDSOR COUNTY COMPLETE.

Page, Rep.	*Edwards, Dem.*	*Rep. Maj.*	*Dem. Maj.*	*Net R. g'n ov. 1867.*	*Net R. loss ov 1867.*
5680	1436	4258	14	1290	87

Total vote, 7116. Total Republican gain, 1683. Total Democratic gain, 604.

The "great expectations" of the Democracy have been bitterly disappointed in Vermont. Here is what the Boston *Post*, in imitation of Tilden the Seer, prognosticated:—

"While a Democratic and conservative triumph is not positively looked for, the earnest activity of the great Constitutional party within the State is expected to result in such a large reduction of the radical strength as will encourage still stronger hopes for the general election in that State in November. And the influence of that reduction, coming from Vermont, will act electrically on the subsequent elections in the other States.

"The result in Vermont will establish the fact of the tendency everywhere else.

"Maine will heed the example, and hasten to put it to good use. The response of joy would be immediate and general, echoing and re-echoing across the continent. Vermont leads the way this fall!"

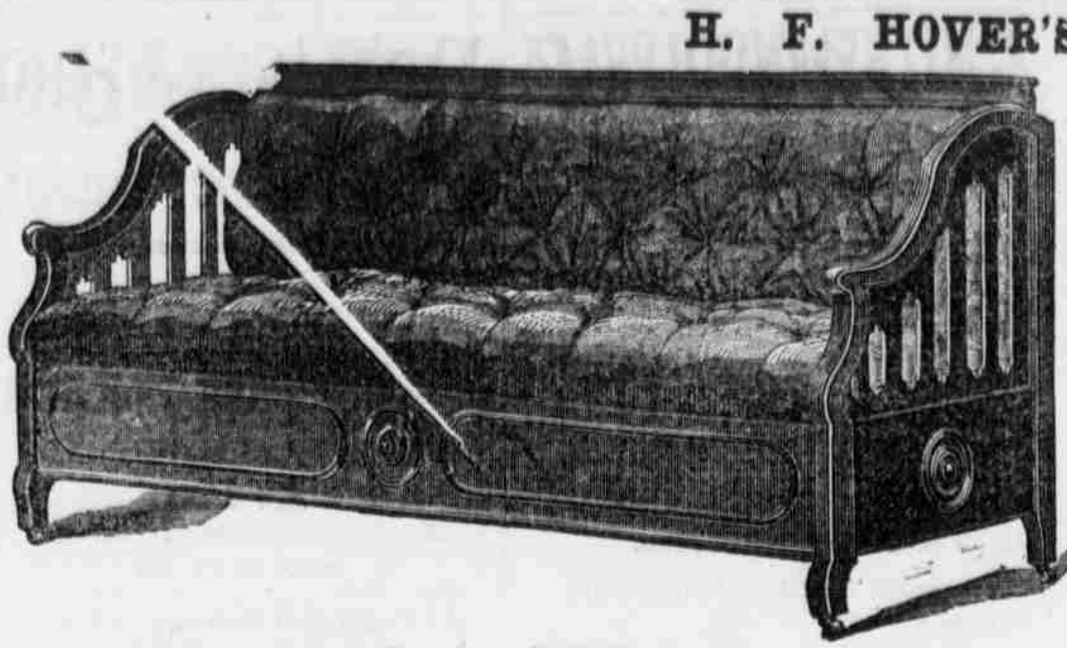
How do you like the electric shock, and the tendency Vermont exhibits, and the way in which she leads.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126¼	Tol. & Wabash R.	53⅜
N. Y. and E. R.	47½	Mil. and St. P. com	83½
Ph. and Rea. R.	91⅞	Adams Express Co.	50½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85¾	Wells' Fargo	25½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	U. S. Express	46
Chi. and N. W. com.	86	Tennessee 6s, new	66
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86	Gold	144¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	102¾	Market steady.	
Pitts, F. W. and Chi.	108½		

H. F. HOVER'S PATENT EXTENSION SOFA BED.



AS A SOFA.

THIS SOFA BED

Has the appearance of a PARLOR SOFA, and yet, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can in less than one minute's time, be extended into a HANDSOME FRENCH BEDSTEAD, WITH SPRING MATTRASS complete.

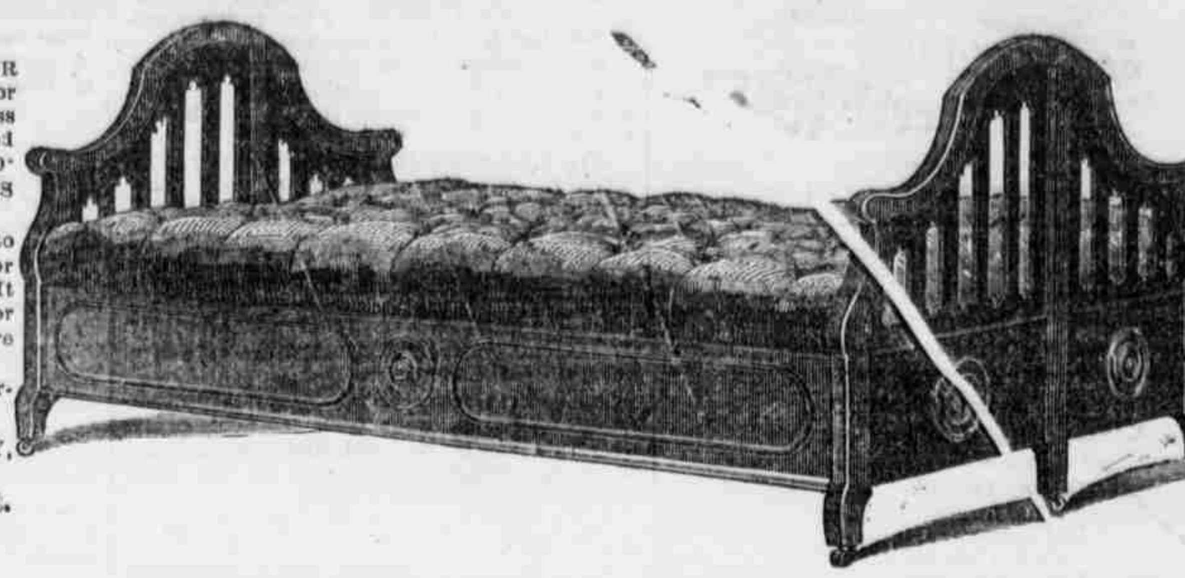
The frame-work is so arranged as to give the same amount of room for clothing as is obtained in a bureau. It is easily managed, and impossible for it to get out of order, and costs no more than an ordinary Sofa.

Manufactured only by the undersigned, at his

CABINET WARE MANUFACTORY,

No. 230 South SECOND Street.

H. F. HOVER.



AS A BEDSTEAD WITH SPRING MATTRASS.

Royal Insurance Company.

The report by the Directors of the *Royal Insurance Company* presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders held on Friday, the 7th ult., is of more than usual length, and of more than usual interest. The satisfactory results of the past year's business are not only fully set forth; but the causes that have led to them are clearly defined. For the first time the Directors and their zealous and over-worked manager, Mr. Percy M. Dove, have left us little to say. Hitherto we have been accustomed to draw upon and combine, in various ways, the figures which represent the past action of the company, in a manner calculated to show what may be accomplished by unflagging energy, high character, diffused reputation, and professional skill. But the ground is, at length, cut from under us; the directors and their able officer preferring to tell their own story their own way and a very pleasing story they have to tell.

Setting out with the Fire business for 1867, we learn from the report that the premium receipts for the year amounted to the enormous sum of £460,553; not much short of half a million sterling—more than the revenue heretofore of a small German kingdom. Excluding Sundays, the receipts amounted to close upon £1500 per day throughout the entire year. None but those who are engaged in the management of such colossal institutions can form the slightest idea of the labor and responsibility associated with such multitudinous transactions; every one of which is surrounded by its separate elements of peril. The money actually received, day by day, is sufficiently astounding; but what shal be said of the responsibility it involves? Assuming 5s. per cent. as the average rate of premium, the sum at risk, in respect of each day's receipts, is £600,000—for the week £3,600,000—for the entire year not very much short of two hundred millions.

The result of the year's business is that, after paying all losses and management charges there is a net surplus profit balance of £56,373 which the Directors have applied to the payment of the usual dividend and bonus, leaving a balance of £17,892 to be added to the previously accumulated reserve fund; which now amounts to £138,805—a fact not stated in the report. It is a large sum to retain, but not more than is requisite to maintain the financial equilibrium of the company in the event of a recurrence of fires exceeding the average expectation of the office. We adopt the term expectation, for there is a law of Fire Expectation, as well as a law of Expectation of Life; and it is only by careful searching and anxious examination of every proposal that safety for a company can be secured. A property proposed for Insurance may be dressed up for the occasion quite as designedly as the proposer for a life policy prepares himself for medical examination by attempting to physic himself out of a whitened tongue, adopting means to subdue a quickened pulse, and abstaining from getting drunk for at least a week before the examination takes place. In both classes of cases everything that implies hazard is, so far as may be practicable, removed out of the way or carefully concealed. The point is powerfully illustrated in the *Royal* report, by a tabulated statement of the amount saved by the office during the past year by a rejection of risks which the Directors and officers of the Company did not deem it prudent to accept. The following are the classified items:—

In the Agency Department	£56,901
" Home "	960
" Foreign "	13,700
" Guarantee "	4,250
	£72,811

The meaning of this is very simple. In every instance of rejection there must have been some ground for doubt, or suspicion, sufficiently strong to induce the Company's managers and agents to keep an eye upon the property so as to be able to mark the result of the caution that has been exercised. The aggregate of these results is, that on the day the annual meeting was held, the shareholders were nearly *seventy three thousand pounds* better off than they would have been if the proposals which applied to the destroyed property had been accepted. It is a very remarkable example of vigilance on the part of the Company's agents; and a startling proof of the disastrous consequences that would inevitably arise from want of its exercise.

Other causes that have had a favorable influence on the business of the past year are specified in the report—the lessening of the crime of arson, from the number of convictions that have taken place, and the consequent dread of detection—a revision of the rates of premium on certain classes of risks—the additional caution arising from the heavy losses by Fire Companies during the last three or four years—and the prospective influence of further legislative protection against incendiarism by Judicial Investigation into suspicious fires. Still the greatest protection of all will be the continued vigilance of agents, and firmness by managers in the rejection of all risks of more than ordinary hazard.

We may now pass to the Life Department. The new premiums for the past year are not separately stated; but we may arrive at them by approximation from the statement that the average annual amount of sums assured during the last three years has been £801,000. The object in taking the average for these three years is to compare it with the average for the preceding quinquennial period (1859—1864)—£668,000. The progressive increase in the accumulated funds in this department is thus exhibited:—

In 1864, after appropriating the portion of Profits of the preceding five years to the Shareholders, the Fund stood at	£621,434	15	5
In 1865 the amount invested for the year, after paying all claims and expenses was	103,148	7	3
In 1866 do. do.	124,165	7	5
In 1867 do. do.	128,583	5	10
Whilst an estimate of the first Six Months of 1868 shows a Credit Balance of about	54,000	0	0
Total sums now invested on the Life Account	£1,031,329	15	11

A Million of Accumulated Funds, as we once before observed, is the Tottenham-corner in the great race between Life Assurance Companies of the higher class; and the *Royal* Insurance Company having now got into the straight running, we shall be able to see which of its competitors in advance it may be able to overtake and pass.—*Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor.*

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SUITS for parlor, SUITS for walking—
SUITS for public men to talk in—
SUITS for dress, and SUITS to work in,
SUITS for exquisites to flirt in.
SUITS for men both short and tall,
SUITS to suit you, one and all.
To No. 824 Chesnut street, STOKES & Co.,
For Fashionable Clothing you must go.

KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, complete house-furnishing China and Glass Establishment where families furnishing or replenishing with any article in our line will find the most complete stock of all kinds of China, Glass and Stone Ware for family use, from the commonest kitchen goods to the finest China imported, which we are selling to families retail at the wholesale importers' prices.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER PLATES.—Just received, per ship Fidelia, 500 dozen White French China Dinner Plates, at $2·50 per dozen.

KERR'S China Hall No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA.

Meat Dishes, 22 inches long, each	$3·00
Meat Dishes, 20 inches long, each	2·75
Meat Dishes, 18 inches long, each	1·75
Meat Dishes, 16 inches long, each	1·00

Call and examine these goods for yourselves, and compare them with any for double the price.

WHITE STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS —12 pieces for $3 25 per set.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

FINE GLASSWARE.—Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, have the largest stock of fine Table Glass in the country; those in want of glassware cannot fail to make a selection from our immense assortment. Our stock comprises glass at all prices Tumblers, $1 25 to $25 per dozen; Goblets, $2 to $100 per Dozen; Decanters, $4 to $75 per pair; Initials, crests, names, etc., engraved on glass at an hour's notice.

FANCY DECORATED CHAMBER WARE at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. Over 50 different patterns of all the newest shapes and decorations from which to choose.

EMERSON BENNETT, the eminent novelist, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867.

S. C. UPHAM, Esq.—Dear Sir:—When a man, either through invention, discovery or any other means, confers a blessing upon mankind, it is right that he should receive the due meed of praise from any one cognizant of the fact.

A lady, far advanced in years, for some time a member of my household, was so seriously afflicted with liver complaint, cough, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, night sweats, loss of appetite and general debility, that her life was almost despaired of, and her restoration to health believed to be impossible. Through the physician attending her she was induced to try "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," and the *effect of a single bottle was almost miraculous.* She soon regained better health than she had enjoyed for years, and still retains it; and she and her friends attribute the cure *entirely to your remedy.* The foregoing statement I make voluntarily, as an act of justice to you, and you are at liberty to use it in what manner you please, so it result in *proving a blessing to suffering humanity.*

EMERSON BENNETT.

Price $1 per bottle or six for $5. Prepared and sold by the proprietors, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch street.

INAUGURATION OF FALL TRADE.—The autumn business season may be regarded as fairly commenced. The popular sewing machine warerooms of the GROVER & BAKER Company, No. 730 Chesnut street, have, during the present week, presented an auspicious scene of business activity, quite in keeping with the spirit and enterprise with which the affairs of this company are managed by its agency in Philadelphia, now, and for some years past, in charge of our respected townsman, George W. Eddy, Esq. The merits of the GROVER & BAKER machines are beginning to be so well and so widely understood that their unparalleled popularity is no longer surprising. For every description of plain and ornamental sewing, including the finest and most difficult embroidery the GROVER & BAKER instruments are certainly far in advance of all competitors. They are, moreover, so simply and easily operated that a child can use them for hours without fatigue and their adaptation to all kinds of sewing, coarse and fine, thick and thin, hard and soft materials, is absolutely marvellous.

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT.—Decidedly the most wonderful improvement made in the furniture line, is the Sofa Bed, for which Mr. H. F. Hover, No. 23 South Second street, has recently received the patent It is useful as well as ornamental, and is an adornment to the parlor, as well as the bed-room. It is simple in its structure—requiring but ten seconds to transfer it from a sofa to a bed, or vice versa. Its special claim is, that as a sofa it has a spring bottom and a spring back, and as a bed forms a spring mattress, which time alone can impair. Beneath the mattress is a recess in which can be placed wearing apparel of all kinds. It is now being introduced in some of our railroads and steamboats, and in time will replace the uncomfortable seats now used in sleeping cars It can be made in any size, and at any price, muchless than the ordinary bedstead. It will repay a visit to see it.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglect of cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—the avant-couriers of consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation attests—while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails, and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue on Monday morning, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, by C. D McClees & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

LEECH—PRICE.—On the 1st instant, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware, Mr. HENRY S. LEECH to Miss VIRGINIA PRICE, both of Philadelphia.

RHOADES—BUDDY.—On the 3d instant, by Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, at the Bethel M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 127 Congress street, Mr. WILLIAM P. RHOADES to Miss HARRIET L. BUDDY.

DIED.

BARRETT.—On the 3d instant, after a lingering illness, KATE T. BARRETT, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph McCreery, No. 838 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. **

BARTLETT.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, the 3d instant, HORACE, infant son of J. Kemp and Virginia C. Bartlett, aged 3 years 5 months and 14 days. *

CHATHAM.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM P. CHATHAM, son of Joseph Chatham, aged 32 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 821 Locust street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

HANSEN.—On the 2d instant, CHRISTIAN F. HANSEN, a native of Denmark, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends, Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 3, K of P., and Northern Liberties Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2417 Reese street (above Dauphin and between Fifth and Sixth streets), on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On the 31st ultimo, ELLA L., youngest daughter of Mortimer L. and Elmira S. Johnson, aged 19 years

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Keystone Council, No. 1, S. and D. of A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 331 N. Twelfth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On the 2d inst., JAMES H. ROBERTS, in the 31st year of his age.

An honest man, the noblest work of God.

The relatives and friends and those of the family, also Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M., and Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 824 East York street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault. 2t

WILSON.—On the 4th instant, LIDIE SITES, daughter of Winfield S. and Emma J. Wilson, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1609 N. Tenth street, on Tuesday morning, the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Valley. **

WILSON.—On the 2d instant, at South Camden, Captain James Wilson, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Solomon Lodge, No. 114, A. Y. M.; Mount Moriah Masonic Mutual Association, and Masonic Relief A., No. 4; Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F.; Siloam Encampment, I. O. of O. F.; S. B. H. K. A.; also Captains and Merchants of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Fourth street, above Walnut, South Camden, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No. 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Kensington Masonic Hall, RICHMOND Street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock to attend the Funeral of our deceased Brother, JAMES H. ROBERTS.

By order of the W. M.

CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.

N. B.—Masonic Dress will be strictly observed. 1t*

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ALTHOUGH THE TARIFF CUTS OFF the importation of all foreign perfumes, the sale of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," would not be affected in the slightest degree if they were all admitted free to-morrow. It is the accepted perfume of the nation, and cannot be supplanted by any other, domestic or imported. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ GRANT AND COLFAX.
TWELFTH WARD.
FLAG RAISING AND MASS MEETING.

The Republican citizens of the Twelfth Ward will raise a GRANT AND COLFAX FLAG, and hold
A MASS MEETING
at YORK AVENUE and CALLOWHILL STREET,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting—Hon. LEONARD MYERS, Major-General HECTOR TYNDALE, Hon. W. B. MANN, Hon. CHAS. GIBBONS, MOSES DROPSIE.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee.

CONRAD S. GROVE, Chairman.

W. E. LITTLETON, Secretary. 9 4 2t*

☞ NOTICE. — THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 11t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ HOW TO GET RICH—ILLUSTRATED by life-size Illuminated Paintings, Concert and Poetical Reading at Select Entertainments under direction of J. H. HOUGHTON, M. D., MILESTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH, THURSDAY EVENING, September 24, 1868. Tickets 25 cents; children, 15 cents, for sale at HILLMAN'S NEWS STAND, North Pennsylvania Depot. 1t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

5 28t01

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

79tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—The Fall Trotting Meeting, commencing WEDNESDAY September 9, closed with the following entries:—

1.—Owner enters b. h. Victor Patchen.
E. K. Conklin enters c. c. Prince George.
Owner enters Blue Dick.
No. 2.—J. Turner enters s. g. Harry D.
John Russell enters s. g. Frank.
B. D. Stetson enters b. m. Ida.
Owner enters Blue Dick.
No. 3.—B. Stetson enters b. m. Gazelle and b. m. Lady Alta.
Owner enters b. s. American Jackson and brn. h. Victor Patchen.
R. P. Stetson enters s. h. Gold Dust and g. m. Lady Davis
No. 4.—J. Turner enters s. g. Harry D.
R. P. Stetson enters b. m. Gazelle.
John Russell enters s. g. Frank.
Owner enters Blue Dick.
B. P. Stetson enters b. m. Ida.
No. 5.—J. Turner enters s. g. Harry D.
R. P. Stetson enters b. m. Gazelle.
John Russell enters s. g. Frank.
Owner enters b. g. Little Pet.
B. D. Stetson enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
No. 6.—J. Turner enters s. g. Harry D.
R. P. Stetson enters b. m. Gazelle.
John Russell enters s. g. Frank.
Owner enters b. g. Little Pet
B. D. Stetson enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot,
No. 7.—M. Goodin enters g. h. General Thomas.
John Russell enters s. g. Frank.
Owner enters b. g. Little Pet.
R. P. Stetson enters g. m. Lady Davis.
B. D. Stetson enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
No. 8.—M. Goodin enters g. h. General Thomas,
Owner enters g. m. Carrie.
Owner enters b. g. Little Pet.
W. Carson enters b. g. George.
R. P. Stetson enters g. m. Lady Davis.
B. D. Stetson enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
No. 9.—M. Goodin enters g. h. General Thomas.
Owner enters g. m. Carrie.
Owner enters b. g. Little Pet
W. Carson enters b. g. George.
B. P. Stetson enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot. 1t

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,
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WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street;
3 6§rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

PLANCHETTE.

THE GREAT MYSTERY,
is endorsed by Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE and many other of the great intellects of the country.
Call and examine it, at
PITCHER'S
CHEAP BOOK AND PICTURE STORE,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
The trade supplied at lowest rates. 31 6t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 85p§

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, August 31,
THEIR FIRST IMPORTATIONS
OF
FALL DRESS GOODS,
Comprising the most desirable European Novelties,
WHICH THEY PROPOSE TO OFFER
AT POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE BEE-HIVE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
1 13 tuths§tp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE
828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
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BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT
Less than Jobbers' Prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18§smw NO. 828 ARCH STREET

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Have opened a very extensive assortment
OF
SUPERB QUALITY
OF
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS
OF THE CHOICEST COLORINGS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 285p§

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20§ 5p

DRY GOODS.

OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OFFER
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
New and Beautiful Styles
DRESS FABRICS,
INCLUDING
IRISH POPLINS,
SILK SERGES,
WORSTED SERGES,
CHANGEABLE SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
9 5 smw4t

1868.
PIM BROS. & CO.
FIRST QUALITY
IRISH POPLINS,
IN ALL COLORS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 25rp PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 8 26 1m§p*

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CLXXXVII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

DILUTED WIT AND TRANSPARENT HUMOR ANALYZED BY THE SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

SOUR GRAPES AT THE SEA-SIDE.

(*Song of the Ocean Rover.*)

Ha, ha, ha, ha!
Jones and his bride,
Portly Mamma,
By the Sea-side.
Jones on the sand,
I on the sea;
Here do I stand,
There sitteth he!

So let it be!
I'm on the wave.
Ho! I am free;
He is a slave,
Family man,
Forced there to stay
By Mary Anne,
What Jones must pay

Hundred to one
Such were my lot;
Her had I won;
Glad I did not.
I'm in my yacht,
She is not mine.
Her Jones has got:
I'm on the brine.

O'er the wild waters,
Through the white foam,
Wife, sons, and daughters,
Cost me no home.
Ha, ha! On billow
Sleeping, I ride:
Head let Jones pillow
By the Sea-side!

AN EXCUSE FOR BEING QUARRELSOME.—In very hot weather you may be as disagreeable and disobliging to your friends as you please. If a coolness arises, so much the better.

GODFATHER TO A GREAT GUN.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says:—

"We have been informed that the Peabody gun has been adopted as a new arm by the Swiss Government."

The Peabody gun perhaps derives its name from its aptitude for throwing shells, and thus, in a manner shelling out. Considering what shot it may be supposed to carry, we may estimate it to be at least a hundred thousand pounder.

THOUGHT BY AN OPTIMIST.—The good people there are in the world are wholly unknown to many of us. Do you doubt it? Then think of the perfect strangers you have met with in your life.

THE WRONG MAN.—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town for Loch Letter." The Postmaster-General would have sounded much better.

SITUATION NOT WANTED. (A FACT).—*Lady's Maid* (*come after a place*). "I beg pardon, m'm, but was you the lady I was to attend?"

Lady Mary. "Yes."

Lady's Maid. "O, then, I think I was best say good morning. There isn't the style I have been accustomed to." [*Exit.*

SERMONS AND SUFFERERS.—People who complain of the length and dulness of sermons should consider that listening to the discourse of an average clergyman is an exercise of the Christian virtue of patience. Perhaps it may be said, indeed, to be something more. It may be regarded as a sort of Protestant penance. This view is confirmed by the fact that the Ritualists, as a rule, preach short sermons. They very likely think it quite enough to enjoin their penitents to get themselves flogged, to crawl a long way on their hands and knees, or walk about with peas (unboiled) in their balmorals. Therefore we may suppose that, when Ritualists preach, they considerately endeavor to inflict as little as possible of their tediousness upon their hearers.

A TESTIMONIAL.—The other day a worthy gentleman was presented with a clock as a testimonial. Now what would the present of a clock signify? Certainly not that he was "up to the time of day," or the gift would be superfluous. Had he been the secretary of a company on the verge of dissolution, it would have constantly reminded him of the minutes of proceedings and the Winding-up act. Or was the testimonial satirical, covertly hinting that the donee was a time-server? If none of these, why a clock?

TWO EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

(*Announced as a Display of Premiership.*)

ASTLEY'S—*Alarcos.*

ST. STEPHEN'S—*A Dark Oss.*

SPORTING.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following heading to an advertisement which caught his eye the other day:—

SFT OF FOX HUNT, BY HERRING.—These four beautiful Colored Pictures, etc.

A Fox Hunt by Herring must surely be the picture of a Drag.

WHEN is an author most likely to be sick of his own writing? When he's regularly *in the swing.*

SCIENTIFIC TERMS.

(*Noted in this Hot Weather.*)

Absorption.—Iced Brandy and Soda.

Radiation.—On the Countenance after a certain number of glasses.

Reflection.—As to taking one more or not.

TONED PAPER.—Sheets of Music.

"MEN WERE DECEIVERS EVER."

Swell (at the Civil Service Co-Operative Store). "Haw! I want two or thwee pounds—Bacon—and—aw—'blige me by doing it up like Box—Gloves or Flowers, or something o' that sort!!"

SAGACITY OF THE SERPENT.—A Python at the Zoological Gardens once swallowed his blanket. He was supposed to have mistaken it for a rabbit. This supposition is probably erroneous. More likely the Python wanted an anodyne, being troubled with a pain in his inside, and swallowed the blanket because he mistook it for a counterpane.

AMPLE ROOM AND VERGE ENOUGH.—We always had a high opinion of the generosity of the Americans, but their liberality in their treatment of political offenders is more than regal. Dionysius sent away Phintias (no, Sir, not Pythias), but he kept Damon. But Mr. Jefferson Davis, who is to be tried for high treason late in the Greek Kalends, is comfortably settled at Liverpool, leaving nobody as hostage except Horace Greeley and a few friends, whose names are to a bond which will never be enforced. American talk sometimes riles us a few; but, by the Capitoline Jove (we mean Mr. Sumner), the Americans are gentlemen.

MORE EFFECTS OF THE HOT WEATHER.

Mr. Hobbler, being chaffed for having suffered from the gout, remarked that such attacks were all owing to the heat, as any gardener would tell you that a hot summer produced abundance of toe-martyrs.

Mr. Harduppe found his memory so much impaired by the hot weather that he quite forgot to pay his debts ere starting for the continent.

Mr. Tippler finds the heat affect his eyesight terribly. "The sun is in his eyes" continually just now, and by an optical delusion he frequently sees double.

General Lover has been jilted for the second time this summer, as the lady could not bear the warmth of his affection.

Captain Sharper, who in general is a notedly cool hand, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, has quite lost his reputation.

THE GREAT UNBENEFICED.—Perpetual Curates are abolished. In name only, we fear; otherwise this would be good news for all those deserving clergymen who toil on year after year, and never obtain a living.

FRESH MEAT FOR THE NAVY.—The Chops of the Channel.

BASSO PROFONDO.—A Deep Draught of Bitter Beer.

From "Fun."

ODD FACT.—Our contemporary, the *Orchestra*, has given notice "that no person named John Thomson, or Johnson is, or ever has been, connected with that journal." The circumstance is curious, and we are obliged to the editor for mentioning it. Probably few establishments in this country could say as much; though we once knew a very extensive printing office which was long believed to have no Smith or Jones among its numerous employees. Subsequent investigations, however, led to the discovery that the office really did contain both a Smith and a Jones, in the persons of two clerks who had been induced to drop those humble patronymics for the more striking cognomens of Plantagenet and De Montmorency.

THE HOT WEATHER.—The milkmen, on the plea of the prevailing drought, are raising the price of milk. Of course, every one can see that the result of the "cow with the iron tail" running dry is to lessen the quantity of milk.

A HINT FOR GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.

Laura.—"Why, Harriet, what a queer way of doing your hair—just like a snail!"

Harriet.—"Well, my love, I don't think any one can call that a 'fast' head-dress."

"THE DESERTED VILLAGE."—Just now, London.

P. S.—In a postscript to his letter, a correspondent, who signs himself "a man of letters," suggests that Professor Morley and Lord Winchilsea may find a common ground on which to settle their dispute about British Museum Epitaph. His lordship says that Milton could only have written it in his old age. Professor Morley says he wrote it, but the Museum people say the signature is P. M., and not J. M. Here then the Professor and the Lord agree. It is evident that the poet wrote them when past the meridian of life, and put P. M. to show the fact. This is quite as good as most of the "arguments" on the question, so we print it.

TWINS.—River Pirates—Pike. Land Pirates—'Pikes.

NO GO.—Old Bibber tries to make his friends believe that the depth and frequency of his potations arise from the fact of his having been in his youth so often placed in a "go"-cart.

FOUL PLAY.—Stealing a story from the French and selling it as original.

BABBAGE TO THE RESCUE.—The ignorance of some persons in the matter of simple arithmetic is perfectly astounding. We know a man who has been engaged his whole life long in "looking out for number one!"

A PACH-YDERM.—Pincher is anything but thin-skinned; he rents a moor and sends all its produce to Leadenhall-street, excusing himself for never making up a parcel of grouse for a friend on the ground that after a while the birds will "pack" themselves.

THE YOUNG INDIAN'S DELIGHT.—Looking out for squaws.

DEGREES OF COMPARISONS.—Our friend F. E. Buss, who has just published a volume of "poetry" that has been widely reviewed favorably and unfavorably, declares that there are three degrees of critical expression:—Criticism, hyper-criticism, and viper-criticism.

A BITING REMARK.—A scientific Benedict of our acquaintance was told that Parliament was considering the question of the property of married women. He immediately replied that there was no question about it:—the chief property of married women was acidity!

WHAT YOU WILL NEVER HEAR A GARIBALDIAN SAY.—"Forget-Me-not-(ti)."

A NATIONAL CALAMITY.—That much-dreaded event, the exhaustion of our coal-fields, is, we fear, about to become a *fait accompli*. We observe that the offices of one of the largest firms in the coal trade are placarded with the startling announcement, "Coals are now at the lowest."

SCIENTIFIC NOTE.—The appearance of the mosquito in this country may be regarded as the immediate effect of a gnat-mospheric change.

COLD COMFORT.—The best thing to have about you this hot weather—A "Cool Hundred."

THE PENALTIES OF ROYALTY.—"Britannia," as we all know, "rules the waves," but that can be no reason why certain of her subjects should waive the rules of courtesy and good breeding by mobbing the heir apparent and suite at Goodwood. Such vulgar and snobbish obtrusiveness deserves to be rewarded by the sight—not of their R'yle—but of their *Riled* Highnesses.

PAT(TI) TO THE OCCASION.—An operatic celebrity met a dramatic celebrity in the neighborhood of the Catholic Chapel, in the Clapham Park road, on the last Wednesday in July. Seeing a bridal party driving away, Opera asked Drama what it was. Drama replied, "It is the Caux—it is the Caux, my soul!"

TEMPORISING.—*To the Editor of the "Fun."*—Sir:—I observe that Lord Winchilsea, in criticising the epitaph, erroneously attributed to Milton, says you never find thyme in a wood. If he will take the trouble to go to Bagley Wood and look, he may perhaps succeed in finding; for I know, I lost several hours there last hunting season waiting for a fox that did turn up. Yours, OXONIAN.

VERY SMALL BEER.—In presenting the massive "China Cup" to its fortunate winners, Lord Napier remarked that the English community there "never did things by halves." We could wish that the same remark would apply to the mother country. Unfortunately—especially at election times—many things that won't bear daylight are done here by "*half-and-half.*"

UTRUM HORUM MAVIS, ACCIPE.—The King of Sweden has recently placed some of his royal subjects in a very queer position. He has sent four landscapes to the Fine Arts Exhibition at Stockholm; and the managers of the gallery are in this dilemma:—to reject his Majesty would be disloyal—to hang him would be treasonable.

THEREBY HANGS, ETC.—An Irishman, who has been committed to prison on suspicion of treason-felony, writes to a Dublin paper to say that he has been kept in doubt and in prison so long that he wishes that the authorities would put him out of suspense at once—by hanging him. Is the suggested cure a case of Hibernicism or of Homœopathy?

From Sundry Sources.

ANOTHER CONSEQUENCE OF HOT WEATHER.—A gentleman who was anxious to purchase a pair of ready-made unmentionables the other day, was informed by the tailor that he had "just run out of them."

"LABOR IN VAIN."—A confirmed drunkard isn't very likely to be "*claimed*," let alone "*reclaimed*," by anybody!

—"Local Taxation"—"Staying at home?"—(Extracted from the betting-book of a "Monster of a Husband.")

A HINT.—If you want to induce a friend to give up any unnecessary habit, this is the weather to do it.

—A question for Volunteers.—When a rifleman "strikes his own tent," is he guilty of an assault?

—A Question for Jockeys—May the "Canter" before a race be called the *Preamble?*

—Must a colonel in the army necessarily be nuts on his profession? (Do you see it?)

ADVICE TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY.—Never marry a girl with a "spare" waist.

CHEMICAL.—A chemist, even in the streets, is known by his *lineaments!*

TO ARTISTS ON WOOD.—Suggestion for a Cut—Sticking-plaster.

Motto for a Shrewish but Repentant Wife—"Peck-cavi!"

—The *Clothes* of the Season—The "Latest Fashions!"

—A "*Steady* Step"—The taking of "the *pledge!*"

—An Irish Geographical Chorus—"Derry Down."

—A "Fellow of Pembroke" *Lodge*—Earl Russell.

—The "Main Point"—That of the "Compass."

—A Moorish Custom—Grouse shooting.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
SELECT
Classical, Scientific and Commercial School
for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, PA.,
For Boarders Only.

The Session commences THURSDAY, September 3. For circulars, apply to Jas H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to

COL. THEODORE HYATT,
8 28 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care, will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 26 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDING-school for Boys reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.
9 1 tuths1m E. & J. ROGERS.

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE of C. F. COSTEN, No. 1338 CHESNUT Street, will reopen September 7. 9 2 4t*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan. 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan. 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125 625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000·00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 Par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679·26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	319,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00 estimated value	3,0.7·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	
		103,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

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1829--CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
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OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,013,893·39
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The Cup of Sorrow.

On classic cups and vases we have sometimes seen devices carved by the cunning hand of the sculptor. So around the cup of trial, which God commends to the lips of suffering Christians, are wreathed many comforting assurances. Here is one of them:—"All things work together for good to them which love God." Here is another like to it:—"As thy day is, so shall thy strength be." Afflicted friend! Turn thy cup of sorrow around, and you will see engraved on it these precious words:—"As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." Turn it again, and read:—"My grace is sufficient for thee." The whole cup is encircled with the declarations of divine love. But it requires faith to read them. They are invisible to selfishness and blind unbelief. And God sometimes washes the eyes of his children with tears, in order that they may read aright His providence and His commandments. "Lovest thou Me more than these?" Christ says to us parents, as plainly as he said it to Peter beside Gennesareth.

The test is applied. Sudden sickness withers our darling child away in a few brief hours. And when we gaze in agony into the empty crib, and finding no child there, we turn to the blessed Jesus and cry out through our sobs, "Yea, Master, Thou knowest that we love Thee." It is a bitter, bitter cup that we are drinking; but around it is carved this inscription, which faith makes legible:—"Whom I love I chasten; love worketh no evil."

When the Man of Sorrows was passing through the awful agonies of Gethsemane, he exclaimed, "The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" So it is an inexpressible comfort to us to know that our heavenly Father prepares the tear-draught which many of us are called to drink. Can we not trust Him?

He never administers poison to his own, but only the most needed medicines. Nor does our Divine Physician ever take down the wrong bottle. He administers not a single drop too much. Pray don't say, "Oh! if God had only taken my property, and left me my child, or my wife, it would have been better." God makes no mistakes. He understands your spiritual ailments, and prepares just exactly the draught you need. He knoweth what things ye have need of. It is the province of true faith to understand that when God brings out of the laboratory of his all-wise love any cup of trial, he knows what he is doing, and just what your soul's health requireth.

Shall we make a wry face and push away the bitter draught? Just as soon might our child, who is crimsoned over with fever, push aside the glass of medicine, and cry out spitefully, "Take away that horrid stuff. Give me something that I like!" Your wiser tenderness replies:—"My boy! this medicine has to be bad in taste to do you good. I love you, if you don't love it. If you want to get well, you must take it all." Suppose that the cup is one of intense bitterness. All tonic medicines are bitter. But they quicken the appetite, and brace up the system. Many a bitter cup of trial has proved to be a glorious tonic to the believer. Some of the best prayers I ever hear uttered are from lips that have been moistened by the cup of excruciating sorrow. Six weeks of sore affliction have fitted a minister of Christ to preach more richly than a whole year in a theological seminary could have done. Paul describes a very costly part of his education for his great work in the closing portion of the eleventh chapter of his second epistle to the Corinthians. Turn to the chapter, and read it. Learn from it how to suffer and be strong.

There was a fine Christian philosophy in the cheering remark of a bright young Christian on his dying bed:—"When I have most pain in my body," said he, "I have the most peace in my soul. I do not doubt but that there's love in the bottom of the cup, though it is terribly bitter in the mouth." It was at the bottom of the cup that the precious blessing was deposited; and he must needs drink the whole bitter draught to reach it.

Many of the richest Christian graces lie at the bottom of the cup of trial. How Patience sparkles down there amid the tears! How lustrous shines the jewel of Faith! Joy, too, is there—such joy as the apostle tasted in his "tribulation." Courage always shows, too, the most grandly when the fight is the fiercest; and when Death on his pale horse is careering down on us over a field strown with defeat and disaster. There is a patience of hope, a peace passing all understanding, a sweet sense of the immediate presence of Jesus that never can be reached by us in a state of ease and prosperity. They lie only at the bottom of trial's bitter cup. And God esteems them of such precious value that he mingles for us that very draught in order to bring them out in their beauty and power. This cup which our Father's love compounds for us, shall we not drink it?

I have found great comfort lately, when in sore trouble, in reading a short sketch of the racy talk of old "Uncle Johnson"—a poverty-stricken negro, who reached over one hundred years, and was then bereaved of his wife. "Uncle, don't you feel lonely since Ellen left you?" his minister inquired.

"Yes! Massa, I feels berry lonesome. But den de blessed Jesus comes round ebery day, and gives me a few drops of heaven, just as a nus would wid a spoon; den, oh! how I wants to get hold ob de whole dish! When I was so sick, de oder day, I could see de dust of God's chariot comin' ober de mountains for me! Den he say to me, 'Wait, old Johnson! wait—hold on a leetle longer, and I'll come round d'rectly.'

'Yes, Lord, I will hold on, if de Lord please, for anoder hundred years! Oh! blessed Jesus, only keep de table standin' for me; I'se bound to be dere.'"

Brother in sorrow! only look at that solitary old saint, holding in his trembling hands a cup that has "a few drops" of heaven in it; and never let you or I complain of any draught which infinite love may press to our lips. "Father! not as we will, but as Thou wilt!"—*Rev. Theodore Cuyler.*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The following table exhibits the comparative strength of the New and Old School Presbyterian Churches in various sections of our country:—

Sections.	*Old School.*	*New School.*
New Jersey	28,140	10,031
Eastern New York	33 296	29 402
Eastern Pennsylvania	33 933	16,280
Delaware and South	10,287	8,755
Middle and Western N. Y.	5,251	44,229
Western Pennsylvania	38 634	3,953
Michigan	690	11,030
Ohio (Ex. W. Reserve)	35,036	8,611
Western Reserve	3,300	6,716
Indiana	13,698	8 301
Illinois	18,249	13,528
Wisconsin	3,209	1 868
Iowa	9 323	3,108
Minnesota	1 694	1,956
Missouri	6 457	1,693
Kansas	1,0 3	430
Tennessee	511	2,707
Kentucky	6,000	—
Pacific Coast	1,834	1,323

—The friends of the organ have finally carried their point in the Scotch Established Church. Dr. Cunningham, minister of Crieff, has been working for some time to introduce the organ into the church; but it has been violently opposed by a large number of the members. But, by some means, the opposition has been overcome; and, at a meeting not long since, Dr. Cunningham announced that eighty members had withdrawn their objections. It was then proposed and carried unanimously that the members agree to submit to the kirk session and presbytery that the organ should be resumed in the church psalmody. The matter was brought before the Presbytery of Auchterarder last week, when the presbytery unanimously gave their consent to the use of the instrument.

—The Presbytery of St. Paul, at its stated meeting, August 19, passed the following, viz.:—

Resolved, 1. That this Presbytery does not approve the Basis of Union, as submitted by the Assembly, because of the First Article.

Resolved, 2. That we approve, if the First Article be amended so as to read as follows, viz.—

"The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical Basis of our common standards, namely, the Confession of Faith and the Larger Catechisms; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity."

—The Rev. Henry Connelly, a well-known, and long an active and laborious minister of the United Presbyterian Church, died on Saturday, the 8th of August, in Newburg, New York, aged sixty-nine years nine months and three days. He seemed to be affected with no particular disease, but went down, after being confined to his bed only three or four days with general prostration and weakness, and died in great peace, trusting alone in the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ.

—The Rev. G. Nash Morton was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Roanoke on the 15th of August, and was to have sailed from New York for South America on the 23d. He goes as a foreign missionary, to establish a new mission enterprise in that country, and will be joined a few months hence, as soon as the most suitable point is determined on, by the Rev. E. G. Lane, who is now preaching at Madison Court House.

—The *Independent* says "a beautiful New School Presbyterian Church has just been completed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. It is surmounted by a cross. Perhaps the day is coming when our Protestant Churches will not be so afraid of symbolism as to make it necessary to state that a cross stands over a new church."

—There are now in Brazil three ministers connected with the Southern Presbyterian Church, viz., the Rev. W. C. Emerson, of East Mississippi; the Rev. Holmes L. Harvey, of East Alabama; and the Rev. J. R. Baird, of South Carolina.

—The Rev. J. M. Atkinson, the Rev. E. Hines, and J. S. Amis, Esq., by order of Orange Presbytery, organized a Presbyterian church at Henderson, North Carolina, recently. Divine service was held in the new church on Saturday and Sunday.

—Most denominations have their *habitat*, the geographical centres where they thrive most. Three-sevenths of the entire New School Church are found in New York, and over one-fourth in Central and Western New York alone.

—The Rev. J. W. Pratt, formerly a professor at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and more recently of Brooklyn, New York, has received and accepted a call to become the pastor of the Presbyterian church in Lexington, Virginia.

—The Presbyterian church of Maumee City has made a unanimous call for Mr. Robert F. McLaren, a son of the Rev. Dr. McLaren, to become their pastor.

—The corner-stone of a new church edifice, being built by the Presbyterian church of Irvington, New York, was laid on Saturday, August 22.

EPISCOPAL.

—A correspondent to the *Episcopalian*, writing from Indiana, says:—"There is a rumor abroad that the splendid establishment admirably adapted for educational purposes, in Terre Haute, called St. Agnes Hall, is not safe for the Episcopal Church. Both the Romanists and the Presbyterians have their eye upon it. It is valued at over $100,000, and it is said one of the parties named has already made an offer of $75,000. The interests of this school, it is presumed, had much to do in making Bishop Talbot the Assistant Bishop of Indiana. Those who had embarked their capital in the school felt they had made a large venture, and must risk more to save the whole. They needed a resident Bishop to overlook and give character to the institution, and be its permanent agent. Hence, from Terre Haute went out much of that influence which secured the election of Bishop Talbot, and when in the following General Convention a deputy from New Jersey opposed his transfer from a missionary diocese, the Rector at Terre Haute came to the rescue and successfully fought the battle through. Bishop Talbot, however, has seen fit to take up his abode at Indianapolis, and the friends of St. Agnes' Hall are disappointed. Moreover they fear he intends to centralize the educational interests of the diocese at the capital, to the injury of their enterprise. Their money advanced has not been repaid and the school in the hands of Episcopalians has not become a success. No wonder, then, that rumors are rife about its precarious condition and of the strong feeling in the town against the Bishop 'coadjutor,' as he prefers to be called instead of assistant."

—The Episcopal Bishop of Michigan has written to the English Archbishop of Canterbury, giving a doleful account of the Protestant churches in general, and representing his own small sect as the only obstacle in the way of a complete triumph of the Church of Rome in this country. He says:—

"The sects have always been opposed to the Church. She has stood in the way of their success, and hence their hatred to the Church is greater than to Rome. A rapid process of disintegration is going on among them. They are fast slipping away from all their standards of faith; and, as a necessary consequence, must sooner or later fall into infidelity. This is emphatically the case in those States in which Puritanism prevailed. My own opinion is that, unless the Church can step in and direct men to the truth as it is in Jesus, preserved and handed down to us by the Catholic Church, I verily believe that they will be under the dominion and power of Rome within less than half a century."

Sad, sirs!

—Last session, the friends of religious equality in England congratulated themselves on the passing of three bills, which, to a greater or less extent, recognized their principles. This year they have put just the same number on the statute book; but the measures are of greater importance. The result is, says the *Liberator*, that whereas the last Parliament did nothing to further our cause, that which is about to be dissolved has helped it by passing seven measures during the short period it has existed. These measures are the: 1866. 1. Qualification for Offices Act; 1867. 2. Dublin Professorships Act; 3. Transubstantiation Declaration Act; 4. Offices and Oaths Act; 1868. 5. Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Act; 6. Irish Burials Act; 7. West Indies Ecclesiastical Grants Act; and, taking them in connection with other measures, which have advanced towards, though they have not reached, the legislative goal, the expiring Parliament is entitled to our thanks, however little thanks may be due to it from others.

—The Diocesan Convention of Western New York, at its recent session, passed the following resolution by an almost unanimous vote, and with the hearty approval of Bishop Coxe:—

Resolved, That this Convention has heard, with emotions of pleasure and gratitude to Almighty God, of the appointment of a commission to the Methodist General Conference, looking to measures for reunion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and expresses the confident hope that such a state of facts will be presented to the General Convention as will induce that body to respond to the movement of our Methodist brethren, and adopt measures which may promote the restoration of unity and godly concord.

—The Rev. T. T. Carter, of Clewer, writes to the *John Bull*, "An opportunity has occurred which seems the fittest that could have been desired as an expression of thankfulness to God for the late action of Convocation on the Natal question. Such of us as signed the late memorials, or those who sympathized with us, must have felt that all we desired, and more than we expected, has been granted to us. For not only was the action of Convocation most decided, and all but unanimous, but the State has now added its authoritative sanction to the consecration of the new Bishop." It thus appears to be believed that the Government has completely given way on the Natal question.

—The *Protestant Churchman* (Low Church) notifies its contributors that it will not print the phrase "the Church" as applied to its own body, and requests them to write either "our Church" or the "Episcopal Church," instead. It says that the designation "the Church," even when the article is printed without emphasis, is, when applied to any one part of the Church of Christ, as absurd as it is unchristian."

BAPTIST.

—The Pennsville Church, in Fayette county, was formally recognized by a council on Wednesday, the 19th ult. The council was organized by appointing Rev. B. F. Woodburn moderator, and N. B. Critchfield secretary. The sermon was preached by Rev. Q. P. Hargrave, from Romans viii,31; the charge to the church was delivered by Rev. W. W. Hickman; the hand of fellowship was given by Rev. N. B. Critchfield; and prayer was offered by Rev. B. F. Woodburn. This congregation has existed for a number of years as a branch of the Mount Pleasant Church. The new organization commences its work with favorable prospects.

—The corner-stone of the Baptist Theological Seminary building, now in process of erection in Chicago, was laid on Tuesday, August 18, with appropriate ceremonies; C. B. Goodyear, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, presiding. After the reading of select portions of Scripture by Rev. Dr. Baker, Dr. Northup, C. N. Holden, Esq., Dr. Jeffrey, Professor Jackson, and James E. Tyler, Esq., addressed the assembly.

—The New York *Examiner* says that through the persistent and judicious efforts of the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., the Baptist Home Mission Board has received $13,000 from the United States Government, to cover losses inflicted upon the Baptist Indian Mission during the war, and $2039 to indemnify the Joneses, father and son, for personal losses in the Cherokee country, from the same cause.

—An interesting course of sermons was delivered in Springfield, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Ide, on four successive Sundays, ending with August 16th. The topics were as follows:—"Pantheism and the Bible;" Astronomy and the Bible;" "Geology and the Bible;" and "Slowness the great law of Divine Progress." Large congregations listened to these discourses.

—The Rev. W. Codville, formerly a Methodist minister in Canada, was publicly ordained to the ministry, on Thursday evening in the Calvary Baptist Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Cathcart. The Rev. Drs. Castle, Wilder, and J. W. Smith participated in the services of the occasion.

—The Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, having been closed for repairs during the past six weeks, will be reopened for divine service to-morrow (Sunday), when the pastor, Rev. G. A. Peltz, will preach morning and evening.

—The Rev. Charles Keyser, pastor elect of the Eleventh Church in this city, will preach at the reopening next Sabbath, and remain with the church for a short time, before coming to a decision in regard to the call recently extended to him.

—A large number of students is expected at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Greenville, South Carolina, the coming session—scarcely less than fifty, probably seventy-five.

—The Rev. James Waters, late of Manayunk, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Mount Holly Baptist Church.

—The Baptists have finished a handsome church in Janesville, Wisconsin, at a cost of about $40,000.

METHODIST.

—The Fiftieth Annual Conference of Bible Christians was opened in Shebbear, North Devon, England, July 29. The Conference consisted of sixty-two preachers and ten lay representatives. Eleven young men were received into full connection. The statistics for the denomination are as follows:—Ministers, about 250; local preachers, 1734; chapels, 784; other preaching places, 267. Deaths during the year, 338; emigration, 991. Members, 26,327; on trial at midsummer, 1080; total, 27,407. Teachers, 8713; scholars, 42,455. These show an increase of 9 local preachers, 15 chapels, 23 preaching-places, 15 deaths, 214 emigrations, 744 members, and 388 on trial (a total of 1132), 392 Sunday School teachers, and 2104 scholars.

—The new M. E. church at Newcastle, N. Y., was dedicated by Bishop Janes on August 29. Dr. Foster preached in the evening. We have long needed a new church in this strong and growing Methodist community, but a difference of opinion among the brethren as to its location has been the difficulty in the way of the enterprise for several years. The pastor, Rev. J. Millard, who is serving the people a third year, early in his pastorate undertook the removal of this difficulty, and, by his persevering and judicious efforts, the site upon which the church is built was quite generally agreed upon. Mr. Millard has done a fine work, and none are more conscious of it than his brethren in Newcastle.

—The Methodists in Plymouth, Ind., under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Mikels, are building a very fine house of worship. It is a brick building, about 75 by 40 feet, with basement, and centre tower with spire. The basement is finished, and is now occupied by the society for their regular Sunday services. It is intended to finish the audience-room at an early day, and when completed, it will be one of the finest in this part of the State.

—The Methodists are pushing ahead with their accustomed vigor. The New York *Tribune* of a late date says:—"Bishop Janes, of this city, dedicated a church at Rondout last Wednesday, assisted in laying the corner-stone of a Methodist Episcopal church in Boonton, New Jersey, on Saturday, and will consecrate one at Summit, New Jersey, next Wednesday, and another at New Castle, New Jersey, on the 20th inst."

—Late news from the Methodist missions in India states that within two weeks in the month of December nearly a hundred persons made a public profession of Christianity. Nearly all of them came in by families. Many were persons of high caste, and what was more significant, several of them were women and mothers of families.

—The German Methodist Episcopal Church, on Girard avenue, above Twelfth street, is increasing rapidly. The Rev. J. W. Freund, the pastor, received, a few days since, ten persons on profession. This society sustains a Mission Sunday School at the corner of Ninth and Callowhill streets.

—The Rev. Dr. James A. Duncan, of the Virginia Conference, has been elected President of Randolph Macon College, in place of Dr. Garland, who was unable to accept the post recently tendered him. Dr. Duncan is a son of Professor Duncan, long connected with the college.

—From the statistics reported by the United Methodist Free Churches of Great Britain, at their recent Annual Assembly, we learn that they have 68,241 members, being an increase of 769 for the year.

—The Rev. W. Morley Punshon has been formally transferred from the British Conference to the Wesleyan Conference in Canada. This looks as if his stay on this side of the Atlantic were to be permanent.

—The Rev. Alpheus Wade, for some fifteen years a superannuated member of the Troy Conference, very suddenly deceased on July 26, at his home, near Amsterdam, N. Y.

—The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Charlestown is said to be the largest Protestant church in Massachusetts. It will seat eighteen hundred people.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—An enterprise has been undertaken by the Congregationalists of Providence, R. I., which speaks well for their unity and liberality. The two Congregational churches—High Street and Richmond Street—have agreed to unite in an extended operation for the increase of religious accommodations in the city. The two churches consolidate, and build a large and convenient church edifice between the two present sites. The Richmond street property is to be sold to the Free Evangelical Church, which has always worshipped in halls, for the price of $50,000, of which the Richmond and High street churches contribute each $10,000, leaving $30,000 to be raised by the Free church. They then agree to give $10,000 towards another church, further west, in connection with Harrison street Mission Chapel. The two contracting churches and societies have gone on with great unanimity as well as courage, each agreeing to raise $50,000 toward the new edifice, where they are to become one church. The result will be three substantial churches, all self-supporting, and one a strong and wealthy society.

—The West church in New Haven, Connecticut, of which the Rev. O. H. White is pastor, have nearly finished their new house of worship. It is built of Naugatuck granite, at a cost of $35,000, in the English Gothic style. In architectural elegance, and beauty of finish, it is one of the most pleasing buildings in the city.

—Since the organization of the Congregational church at Macon, Georgia, in April last, twenty young colored people have been added to it by profession; and the Rev. Frank Haley, the pastor, writes that they hardly know what it is to have a dull prayer-meeting.

—The Rev. H. A. P. Torrey, of Vergennes, Vermont, has been elected to the Marsh Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of Vermont.

—Thirty-eight Congregational churches were organized in April, May, and June: twenty-four at the West, seven in New England, three at the South, and two in California.

CATHOLIC.

—It has been noticed of late that the Pope is constantly increasing the number of American bishops. It is now suggested that this great increase has been made at this time chiefly with reference to the approaching Ecumenical Council, and is designed to strengthen the power of the Pope in that body. As all the bishops are invited to become members, it is feared that the liberal policy adopted by Austria and other European Catholic powers will deter European bishops from the unqualified support of all the demands of the Pope, especially of his asserted supremacy over all governments. The American bishops, on the contrary, are completely independent of the government, and are therefore to be fully depended on to support the Pope in the most extravagant assertion of his sovereignty over every power in the world. Hence the importance of the multiplication of bishops in this country, just as rapidly as the money can be demanded for their support. They constitute the body-guard, and may become the forlorn hope of the papacy.—*Methodist.*

—France has opened negotiations with the other powers, with the view to limiting the resolutions of the Œcumenical Council in Rome to religious questions alone, and in order that the State and the civil power may take measures to guarantee the free course of their affairs.

LUTHERAN.

—An elegant church edifice has been erected by the First German Lutheran Church of Pittsburg. It is described in the *Lutheran* as occupying "a proud position on High street, near its intersection with Fifth avenue." It is "a modernized Gothic style of architecture. The altar is simply grand. It is approached by five broad steps, which are covered by green velvet carpet. A Gothic structure, of elaborately-carved white oak, rises in the rear of the altar-stone, and forms niches for the depository of pure white, life-size statues of Christ, and the four Evangelists—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Front of the Gothic ornamentation is the altar, the usual form, surmounted with an ivory crucifix, at the base of which lay the symbol of death, cut out of marble." The *Lutheran* has not a single scathing word for the wealthy church of its order which adorns its temple with a crucifix and graven images.

GERMAN CHURCHES.

—In 1818, the German Reformed Church had but a single congregation in this city, which worshipped in the church in Race street, below Fourth. Upon the introduction of the English language, the German portion of the congregation left, and, in 1819, erected the church in St. John street, below Green, of which Dr. S. H. Bibighaus was pastor for over a quarter of a century. In 1851, this congregation commenced colonizing, and since that time six other German congregations were organized in various parts of the city. The first was the one in Howard street, above Thompson; the second, Zion Church, in Sixth street, above Girard avenue. The membership of the latter is 700, whilst the mother congregation, Salenis, in St. John street, numbers more than twice as many members. The church in Sixth street, as well as that in Howard street, has recently been repainted, refrescoed, and thoroughly renovated. The reopening of Zion's Church, in Sixth street, above Girard avenue, will take place to-morrow, when an English service will be held in the afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N.
August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn,*" or "*Proposals for Oats,*" as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 t O 3

PROPOSALS FOR MEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received in duplicate, until SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, at 12 M., for all the Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for sale or issue to all connected with the Department of Washington, in this city. Also for supplying the troops at Forts Foote and Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef. Said proposals for Washington, D. C., will include all Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for issues, and for sales to officers and others authorized to purchase at this depot.

The Fresh Beef required for sales to officers supplied to be of the finest quality, of select parts, made by the officer in charge, from the hind quarters and ribs of the fore quarters. That required for the troops to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow not received. All the meat will be subject to rigid inspection; to be of excellent marketable quality, and in unexceptionable condition. In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor.

The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the storehouses, at the places named, where he will distribute it in such quantities, and at such times, as an officer of the Subsistence Department may direct.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying the troops at Forts Foote or Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef, and with Corned Beef and Mutton, in Washington, D. C., but no proposition will be regarded for furnishing the Fresh Beef in Washington, D. C., without it includes both sales and issues. In accepting the last bid the lowest average price on the quantity required for both purposes will be considered. Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made at this Office monthly for all meat purchased, or when in funds for the purpose.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer of the Subsistence Department receiving the meat.

The contracts will be made for six months from the 1st day of October, 1868, or such period as the Commissary-General may determine.

The proposals for supplying all connected with the Department of Washington is made by direction of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby, commanding.
G. BELL,
9 5 6t Depot and Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md., on THURSDAY, September 10, at 12 M., for all the Fresh Beef required at Fort McHenry, Md., for six months from October 1, 1868, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct. The beef to be delivered there on the order of the acting Commissary of Subsistence at that place; of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the cattle slaughtered to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Bidders are requested to be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds for the fulfilment of their contract.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Fresh Beef at Fort McHenry, Md." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bids for good cause.

Conditions, requirements, payments, etc. etc., as heretofore.

By command of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby.
G. BELL,
9 5 4t Chief Commissary Subsistence.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S
OFFICE,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

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50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

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C. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Cheau	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,
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To Lamp Dealers, Perfumers, Druggists, And General Dealers in China and Glassware.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

Is prepared to manufacture at low prices,

LAMP FEET, SHADES, GLOBES, SMOKE BELLS, CHIMNEYS, BOTTLES, SHAVING MUGS; PERFUMERY, and DRUGGISTS' JARS.

And articles in general family use, ordinarily made of OPAQUE WHITE GLASS AND CHINA.

Parties furnishing their OWN MOULDS WILL BE AFFORDED SPECIAL FACILITIES.

ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

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No. 15 South SEVENTH Street,
9 3 thstu12trp PHILADELPHIA.

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MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
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EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRROR, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 211 Carpenter street, by catalogue the neat walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture, piano, mirrors; also, the kitchen furniture, etc. 9 4 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
September 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
WALNUT STREET, Nos. 111 and 113—Four-story Brick Building.
PINE, No. 1529—Modern Residence.
MARKET, No. 257—Four-story Brick Store.
MARSHALL, No. 993—Modern Dwelling.
MARKET, Nos. 913 and 915—Valuable Store.
BROWN, No. 1904—Modern Residence.
LOMBARD, No. 1612—Modern Dwelling.
FRANKFORD ROAD, Nos. 2225, 2227, and 2229—Hotel, Store, and Dwelling.
SHACKAMAXON, Nos. 1218 and 1220—Frame Dwellings.
OTSEGO, No. 1910—Genteel Dwelling.
JUDSON, North of Hare—Brick Dwelling.
ALLEN—Two Brick Dwellings.
GRAY—Two Brick Dwellings.
BROWN—Two Frame Dwellings.
GROUND RENT—$70 a year.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Farm and Grapery, 49 acres.
STEAMBOAT, know as WM. CHAMPION.
STOCKS.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
Shed No. 27 Point Breeze Park.
34 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
12 shares Planters' Bank of Tennessee.
1 share Academy Fine Arts.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
7 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
200 shares Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Co.
56 shares Minehill Railroad.
20 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets P. R. R. Co.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
50 shares Green and Coates P. R. R. Co.
$7000 Wyoming Valley Canal Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
$ 000 First Mortgage Bonds Steubenville and Indiana R. R. Co.
$200 City 6 per cent. Loan.
$250 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan. 9 4 3t
160 shares Empire Transportation Co.
15 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
Catalogues now ready.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOK-CASE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1510 Poplar street, by catalogue, the neat Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Book-case, China and Glassware, Brussels and other Carpets, Feather Beds, Kitchen Furniture, etc. 9 5 2t

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERIOR BOOK-CASE, MIRROR, ETC.
On Wednesday morning,
September 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Union street, the neat Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Furniture; superior Book-case, Satin Wood Secretary and Sideboard; Walnut and Mahogany Chamber Furniture; Tapestry and Imperial Carpets; Fine Feather Beds; Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures; Set Carved Ivory Chessmen. Also, Kitchen Furniture, Upright Refrigerators, Stoves, etc. 9 5 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning,
Sept. 9, 1868, by order of Messrs. B. Diament & Co., of New York.
The Largest and Richest Assortment of entirely new TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, PARIS FANCY GOODS; ETC.,
Ever offered at auction in this city. [8 18 8t
The goods are now landing from steamer, and full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 1 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS, Etc.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 2 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 4 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 250 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC,
On Friday Morning,
September 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venitian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings.
Also floor oil cloths. [9 5 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
September 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Womens', Misses', and Children's wear.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
September 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.
Also a large assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear. [9 5 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Important Sale at the Auction Rooms,
PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATE REV. ISAAC LEESER, DECEASED, JEWISH BIBLES, DAILY AND FESTIVAL PRAYER BOOKS, SERMONS, AND CONTROVERSIAL WORKS, ETC., IN ELEGANT BINDINGS.
On Monday Afternoon,
September 14, at 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms by catalogue. 9 4 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LARGE BANKRUPT SALE OF 8000 PIECES OF PERFECT WALL PAPER.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 15, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold about 8000 pieces of wall paper, comprising a general assortment of blanks, satins, etc. etc. Also, borders to correspond.
Paper hangers and others are invited to call and examine the samples on Monday, September 14. [9 5 2t

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Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.
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NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The city bears very evident marks of the end of the summer season. Leaves are shedded from the trees; the roll of equipages along Fifth Avenue is on the increase; mantua-makers are having their openings; tall fashions are the talk; theatres and churches are beginning to fill with the old familiar faces. Ere another four weeks shall have passed away all the sea-side hotels will have shut up, and hotel proprietors will be gazing ruefully upon the "featureless sands," and gauging the prospects of the season that will recommence with the summer of '69. The times have crept upon us—whose first approach is indiscernible—when we begin to notice the short days and long evenings, and the darkness that comes so soon. If it were not for the prospect of Indian summer—that second childhood of June—such a day as yesterday, a day of sad, persistent, ominous rain, would be enough to set us all talking about stoves, heaters, grates and other caloric appliances.

I said the mantua-makers are having their openings, and so they are. The short dress seems to be the style for all occasions, excepting those of dinners and receptions. Basques and double skirts are to be very much worn, the Wattean pattern also being greatly affected. The antiquity of one hundred years ago is being ransacked for the furnishing forth of fashions to suit the caprice of the present hour; so that between the whims of a century ago and the infinite variations of the present, there is no saying where these extravagances of costume will end. I never cease wondering at the mathematical minuteness with which *modistes'* descriptions of ladies' dresses are written, and comprehended by the ladies themselves. Something more than a vulgar and ordinary mind is, I feel convinced, necessary for the writing and the comprehension, or the oral delivery of such descriptions as these. The mind must be at once imaginative and mathematical that can picture to itself the distinguished combination of colors, and the nice harmony with which depth and distance are represented in so many inches or finger-lengths of lace.

Workmen, in various branches of labor, have, during the past week, been getting up demonstrations of that indefinite nature which are generally classed as a Labor Movement. The cartmen, for instance, have been holding a meeting over the grievances they have suffered in the numerous violations of the statute forbidding any person having licenses for more than three carts. These violations the cartmen charge upon the venality of the Mayor's officials in conjunction with the Court Inspectors; but the only result of the meeting was the unanimously expressed hope that the evil would be remedied before the end of next month. The marble rubbers and polishers have likewise been rubbing and polishing up their statistics, and inform the public that there is work in the city for half a hundred more rubbers and polishers than are already here. A portion of the transactions of some of these public meetings might more aptly be called an amusement movement than a labor one; for the First, Second, and Third Co-operative Building Societies are busy arranging a picnic for next Thursday, and the Adams' Press Printing Association is adjusting all the preliminaries of its annual ball, to be held at Irving Hall on the evening of November 20.

If it were not for a bit of reminiscence I retain about Coney Island, which I visited the other day, this letter, I fear me, would be unusually short; for this melancholy weather has got into my pen, and the pattering of facts and fancies on the roof of my brain does not at all keep pace with the pattering of rain drops on the roofs outside. If you want to see Coney Island in all its glory and in all its shame, you ought to go there of a Sunday afternoon. There is no better place (excepting the noonday prayer-meetings at John Allen's) for getting your pocket picked. Abandoned males and abandoned females flock there from an early hour on Sunday morning until long after dusk, and every species of row, and almost every species of crime are perpetrated after dusk sets in. Why it was called Coney Island no one seems to know. Ten years ago it was as unknown a land to New Yorkers as Terra del Fuego is at present. It is only during the past summer that two regular boats ran between this port and Coney Island, the one taking the piers on East River, the other the ones on North. Even as lately as three or four years ago, the few boarders who chose Coney Island as their summer paradise, occupied the few wretched houses that were grouped together at the head of the island. The first boats that now leave for the island start from their first piers at 9 o'clock in the morning. There are also regular horse-cars, which leave the Fulton street Ferry on the Brooklyn side, and carry passengers to the circle of hotels higher up. The greatest improvements are among the property of Mr. William Wheatley there. One of the features there is Wickliff's old house. Many years will not pass before Coney Island will be redeemed from its present ambiguous position, and hold its own among the fashionable watering places of the United States.

ALI BABA.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.—The Flour Market remains in the same inactive condition noted yesterday, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the local trade at $7@7·75 for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9@11 for Northwestern extra; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·50 ℔ barrel.

Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but we continue prime quotations. Sales of 5000 barrels new red at $2·20@2·30 for fair and strictly choice; and amber at $2·30@2·35. Rye is steady, with sales of new Western at $1·60. Corn is quiet at full prices. Sales of 3000@4000 bushels yellow at $1·32; Western mixed at $1·28@1·30. Oats are unchanged. Sales of new Western and Pennsylvania at 67@75c.; Southern at 50@65c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is quiet at the recent decline. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at $50 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·50@9 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is not much sought after. Sales at $2·50@3. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand by the crushers at $2·70@2·80.

Provisions are in small supply, and held with much firmness. Mess Pork sells at $3; and prime at $25 ℔ barrel. Plain and fancy canvassed Hams at 20@20½c.; and pickled do. at 19@19½c.

—Salt Lake City is made happy by a book-store.

—A New Yorker has wine of 1695 in his cellar.

—Monogram ear-rings are in.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills

THE AUXILIARY REMEDIES.

The proprietor of these medicines conscientiously offers them to the public as the only safe, reliable, and certain remedies for Pulmonary Consumption. He recommends them, with equal confidence, as almost a specific for those morbid conditions of the body which, if neglected, are apt to terminate in dangerous or fatal diseases of the lungs. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are generally regarded as forerunners of Consumption, and when these diseases manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The value of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills has been tested in innumerable cases. My own personal experience gives me the best assurance of the efficiency of this medicine. Many years ago I was given up by physicians as one who was in the last stage of Consumption, and I was taken from my home in Philadelphia, to my friends in Moorestown, N. J., to die. I was wasted away to a mere skeleton. I was confined to my bed, and my physician (who had attended my father's family), declared that I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws I heard of and obtained these preparations which, to the astonishment of every spectator, soon made a perfect cure. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. It soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for more than a week. As soon as the expectoration began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could refrain from eating too much. I soon recovered my strength, and have been increasing in flesh ever since. It astonished all who knew me, and all believed that I was too far gone to make my recovery possible. Many people who knew me then are now living, and occupy places of honor and trust in New Jersey and Philadelphia, who can easily satisfy the most incredulous relative to the truth of these statements. My disease was hereditary; my father, mother, brothers, and sister all died of Consumption, and I alone am left.

Now I enjoy the best of health, and have for years weighed more than two hundred and ten pounds. Immediately after my recovery I removed to Flemington, N. J., and for several years made the Pulmonic Syrup and gave it to the afflicted. It made such wonderful cures that the physicians of the place were astonished at its effects, and advised me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, and especially to the study of this disease. In fact, I was driven to it by the application of great numbers of people who came or sent to me from all parts of the country, calling on me to cure them, after all other human assistance was unavailable.

Since my recovery my medicines have been extensively used for more than *twenty five years;* and so well have they endured this long probation that their reputation and popularity have constantly increased.

In order to understand *how* these medicines effect the cures which are ascribed to their agency, it is necessary to have some acquaintance with the peculiarities of the disease.

Pulmonary Consumption (*Ph'hisis Pulmonalis*) is characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration. This disease has always been the greatest scourge of the human race, and it has destroyed more lives than famine, sword, and pestilence. An English writer, some years ago, computed that out of a population of eleven millions in the isle of Great Britain, fifty-five thousand annually died of consumption. The same fatality attends the disease in this climate. One principal cause of the great mortality which attends Pulmonary Consumption is the false theory that it is *incurable.* This mischievous error causes many consumptive patients to despair as soon as the nature of their affliction becomes manifest, and when they are hopeless of a cure, they resign themselves to what they suppose to be inevitable fate, and die without making any effort to prolong their lives. "Our doubts are traitors," says Shakespeare; consumptives are often victimized by the foregone conclusion that their cases are beyond the reach of medicine.

Pulmonary Consumption is, in most cases complicated with disorders of the liver and stomach. "Before the attack of this disease (says a French physician), a change takes place in the condition of the blood, which becomes degraded in quality, and endowed with a lower degree of vitality." This change is caused by the imperfect action of the liver, for one of the offices of that organ is to strain and purify the blood. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver more promptly and effectually than any other medicine. Hence they are often prescribed by men in the first stages of consumption, and in many other cases when the torpid or diseased condition of the liver requires the use of this unrivalled purgative. Concerning the use of these pills, more will be said hereafter; in the present connection it may be observed that their operation corrects that morbid condition of the blood which always precedes an attack of Consumption, and is, therefore, presumed to be one of the principal causes of the attack.

In the next place it is found that Dyspepsia, or a languid indigestion, is often a forerunner of Consumption, and in numerous instances it accompanies the disease through all its stages. Dyspepsia is regarded by many medical writers as one of the prominent causes of Consumption, and they have good reasons for this supposition, for the absence of nutrition in the blood leads to the formation of tubercles, and dyspeptic diseases deprive the blood of its nutritive properties.

While Dyspepsia is present it is almost, or quite impossible for Consumption to be cured. For indigestion produces a general debility of the system, and this state of debility is most unfavorable to the re-establishment of the patient's health; for how can ulcerous cavities in the lungs be healed when the stomach has no power of digestion, and the system is, therefore, too weak to produce that reaction which is necessary for a cure? Nourishing food, after all, is the material which must bring about this great change. My medicines only assist nature to overpower the disease and to produce healthy secretions, instead of the morbid matter which vitiates the quality of the blood. From these considerations it will appear that tonic or strengthening medicines are required in the treatment of Consumption, and especially such medicines as have an invigorating effect on the digestive organs. SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC is compounded with particular reference to these objects, and it was first designed to be used in consumptive cases as an auxiliary to the Pulmonic Syrup. It is applicable, however, to all cases of Dyspepsia, and it may be proved to demonstration that it is the *only* medicine which will cure that disease. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether Dyspepsia can be cured by *drugs;* and the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose, though they may seem occasionally to afford temporary relief, finally produce aggravation of the symptoms. The Sea Weed Tonic, in its nature, is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it is so far from having any action hostile to the animal economy, that it assists the regular operations of nature and supplies her deficiencies. This Tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice, that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice, as all physiologists know, is the natural solvent which—in a healthy condition of the body—causes the food to be digested: and when this juice is not secreted in sufficient quantities, Indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duties of this gastric juice when the latter is deficient. It has likewise all the invigorating properties of iodide of potassium, iodide of iron and iodine, remedies which are often prescribed by physicians to strengthen the constitutions of consumptive patients. From what has been said, it may be judged that Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a most important remedy in the treatment of pulmonary diseases, and experience proves this to be a fact. One of the good effects of this Tonic is to enable the patient to digest such a diet as consumptive persons require. Physicians now admit that a highly nutricious diet is most proper for such persons. Indeed, the food cannot be too nourishing for consumptives, if it can be made digestible. You may feed such a patient with articles rich and nutritive enough to produce gout in certain conditions of the system; but if the gastric powers of the patient are sufficient to assimilate those articles—in other words, if he is able to digest them—his lungs being thereby invigorated, will begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner, and if a cure is possible, it must soon be effected.

The Sea-Weed Tonic, by improving the power of the stomach and strengthening the whole system, prepares the dyspeptic and enfeebled patient for the use of the Pulmonic Syrup. The operation of the latter is to increase the vital energies, to ripen the ulcers, and to expel the morbid matter from the system. But as Consumption is often coupled with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and as it frequently originates in those disorders, it is proper, in some cases, to begin with the use of the Tonic and Pills, or to use them simultaneously with the Syrup.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills relax the secretions and unlock the gall bladder quite as well as a dose of blue mass, and perhaps better, and these Pills are warranted not to contain a particle of calomel. Some Physicians have positively asserted that calomel or mercury must enter into the composition of these Pills, for, according to their theory, nothing but calomel could act on the liver, as these Pills certainly do. But to prove that the doctors are mistaken, it is merely necessary to notice the fact that Schenck's Mandrake Pills never produce *salivation*, whether they be used in large or small doses. Thousands are used weekly with the happiest effects. With calomel or blue pill the case is different. Large doses of this poison may sometimes act as a purgative, and so pass off without any visible mischief, but small doses will salivate, and this is the great difficulty which the "regular faculty" have to contend with. One box of these pills, valued at 25c., will prove the efficacy of the medicine. No matter how costive or how bilious the system may be, the habit of body is immediately corrected and regulated by these pills and the organs are brought to a healthy and natural activity. The Mandrake Pills are likewise an infallible remedy for sick headache and piles. In many cases they have brought away worms from grown persons, who had long suffered with many unpleasant symptoms, without suspecting the real cause of their ailments.

I have rooms in Boston, New York, and Washington city, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and at my principal office in Philadelphia; generally the third week in each month, I am three days at the Marlboro Hotel, Boston; two days of the first week in each month at Dr. Keysey's, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg; every other Wednesday, No. 441 Eighth street, Washington city; the following Thursday at Dr. Hance's, No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.; every Monday at No. 32 Bond street, New York, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and at my principal office, No. 39 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Due notice of my arrival in each city will be found in the local papers. Persons living at a distance desiring to see me, and not able to visit me at my rooms, should address me at my principal office, in Philadelphia, when arrangements will be made to see them as soon as possible. For instance, while in Boston seeing my patients, to address me there, to go and see a patient which might occupy part of a day, it would interfere with my other engagements; but if previously addressed at my residence in Philadelphia, I could make arrangements accordingly, when they will be at once notified what day I can visit them, and my terms which will be moderate, when they can decide whether to send for me or not. A personal interview with me is not always necessary, for each of my medicines is accompanied by full directions in English, German, French, and Spanish. However, I am always willing to give patients my personal attention, if they desire it.

Consumptive persons are earnestly exhorted to apply to me *in time*, before the disease has reached its desperate stages. When the lungs are *destroyed*, of course no medicine can create new ones; but I maintain that the first stages of consumption are curable, and even when the lungs are considerably decayed I often succeed in restoring the patient to health. While one sound lung remains, I am certain of making a cure, if the patient will take proper care of himself, and strictly follow my directions.

I am the inventor of the instrument called "Schenck's Respirometer," used in examination of the lungs. It transmits the sound or rattling of the lungs so loudly and distinctly that, by experience, it is easy to determine how far the lungs are diseased, and what portion of them is involved. Thus the operator can unerringly determine whether the disease be Tuberculous, Pleuritic, or Bronchial Consumption, or whether it is merely an affection of the bronchial tubes, sympathetic with the liver or stomach, and he can form a diagnosis accordingly.

They who desire to have a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged three dollars for that service, but all advice will be given gratis, and I will use my best ability to explain each case which may be offered to my consideration.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

When there is any predisposition to consumption the disease, in one or another of its forms, will often be developed by "a bad cold," or catarrh, the symptoms of which cannot be mistaken. When a person takes cold easily the stomach or liver is generally diseased. In this state of things the feeble condition of the system cannot resist the changes of weather and other external causes of disease, and so every exposure brings on a catarrh, with its common symptoms, a bad cough, hoarseness, chills, slight pains in the breast, etc. These signs should not be neglected, and it is highly important that the sufferer should know what to do. When one cold is taken "on another," as the phrase goes, the bronchial tubes or the lungs become more or less diseased. A few bottles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic and a box of Mandrake Pills would make a perfect cure; but, instead of resorting to these safe and efficacious remedies, patients often consult a "regular physician," whose regularity consists in prescribing calomel, opium, etc., on all occasions. Thus, for a cure of a cough or cold, morphia, black drop, paregoric, and still more objectionable articles are often taken, in compliance with the doctor's advice. These medicines may mitigate the cough for a time, but the disease in the lungs goes on until the unmistakable symptoms of consumption begin to appear. It may be seen, therefore, that the preparations of opium, etc., which are usually prescribed in bad colds and incipient consumptions, merely *conceal* the disease by suppressing some of the symptoms; but on that very account they do harm by making the malady more insidious, and therefore more dangerous.

Let it be remembered that when the *stomach* and *liver* are in good order there is little liability to take cold, or, if one is taken, it generally passes off without producing any serious or alarming effects. On the contrary, when persons are laboring under indigestion or any disorder of the liver, the least exposure may induce all the symptoms we have described above. The cold taken will maintain a firm hold on the system, and, if not properly treated, will be most likely to end in Consumption. MY SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS are used as SAFEGUARDS AGAINST COLDS; the first in cases of dyspepsia and all diseases of the digestive organs; the latter in all affections of the liver, for which they are proved to be an infallible remedy. Very often a dose or two of the Mandrake Pills perfectly cures a recent cold, without any other remedy.

I. BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION.

This disease is generally the result of neglected cold or catarrh. "Sometimes," says Dr. W. Beech, of New York, and Ira Warren, of Boston, "it is the consequence of measles, or disorder of the liver or digestive organs." As I remarked (under the head of 'Coughs and Colds"), while the stomach and liver are in a healthy condition there is but little liability to take cold; and if no cold is taken there can be no acute bronchitis, and, of course, none of its successor—Bronchial Consumption. Therefore, as *preventive*, the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills may be used with entire confidence when symptoms of indigestion and liver complaint have appeared. No one who judiciously uses these two medicines, or either of them, as circumstances may require, need apprehend an attack of Bronchial Consumption, but if the use of these preventives has been neglected, and the form of Consumption has commenced, it will be necessary to use the Pulmonic Syrup in addition to the other remedies.

The commencement of Bronchial Consumption is indicated by an obstinate and troublesome cough, attended with a copious expectoration of viscid and purulent, or a whitish frothy matter. At first the symptoms resemble those of an ordinary cold or catarrh, the expectoration being tough, thick, and opaque, but not yellow, containing small, greyish lumps, which sink in water. As the disease advances the cough increases, and this tough mucus or phlegm becomes more and more mixed with a yellowish fluid, resembling pus or matter, and often slightly streaked with blood. At first the pulse becomes slightly accelerated and tense towards evening; and the heat of the surface of the body varies in the course of the day, being sometimes above and sometimes below the natural standard. Partial sweats occur in the head and breast at night. The thirst is generally considerably increased; the urine is highly colored, and deposits a copious, reddish sediment. A sense of soreness in the chest, with an occasional transient stitch in the side, occurs in the majority of instances, but there is very rarely any fixed pain in the chest. The cough is usually severe, particularly on rising out of bed in the morning, at which time the breathing is more or less wheezing, and attended with a feeling of tightness in the breast.

If the disease continues unchecked in its course, the expectoration becomes purulent and extremely copious. Debility and emaciation increase rapidly; the difficulty of breathing and sense of weight and tightness across the chest become more and more distressing. The pulse is now generally very frequent, being seldom under one hundred and twenty in a minute. In the early part of the day the face is usually pale, but a deep flush of one or both cheeks is commonly observed toward the evening. The tongue becomes clear, and in many instances it assumes an alarming appearance, and is redder than in health. There are generally profuse and exhausting night sweats at this advanced stage of the disease, and, unless relief is found, swelling of the ankles and diarrhœa follow, and death closes the scene.

In many cases the Pulmonic Syrup alone will cure this form of Consumption; but when the bowels are costive, the liver torpid, and a want of tone exists in the digestive organs, the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are necessary—the former to stimulate and invigorate the organs of digestion, and the latter to regulate the liver and bowels.

II. DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

The complication of gastric or hepatic disease with Pulmonary or Bronchial Consumption is of frequent occurrence; and, as this combination produces certain phenomena in addition to the usual consumptive symptoms, some physicians have supposed that this is a distinct disease, which they call Dyspeptic Consumption. However in some cases of this kind, the lungs or bronchial tubes are only sympathetically affected, the primary disorder being confined to the stomach or liver. But the transition from this disease to real Consumption is sometimes very easy and rapid; and for this reason the premonitory symptoms about to be described should meet with prompt attention. All disorders of the stomach and liver produce more or less of that debility and abnormal condition of the blood which we have noticed as the precursor of Consumption.

"Dyspeptic Consumption" usually begins to manifest itself by a general weakness of the system and the common phenomena of indigestion, frequently accompanied with cough, difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms of pulmonary disease. But very often in such circumstances, if the tone of the stomach can be restored and the system strengthened, the whole train of symptoms disappears and the patient will be restored to health. For such cases as these my Sea Weed Tonic is particularly designed, as the reader may judge from the account of its medical properties given above.

When Dyspeptic Consumption originates in disorder of the liver, the following symptoms will appear:—A dull pain or tenderness in the right side, with increased uneasiness when lying on the left side; irregularity of the bowels, foul tongue, depression of spirits, a sallow hue of the skin, yellowness of the white of the eye, furred and brown tongue, nausea, and sometimes vomiting. My Mandrake Pills, used according to direction, will remove all these symptoms by clearing away all obstructions from the liver and restoring its healthy action.

In order to have a clear understanding of the nature of "Dyspeptic Consumption," it is necessary to have some knowledge of the anatomy of the parts affected. The office of the liver is to strain off the bile from the blood. When the liver is inflamed or torpid its work is not well performed, and the blood becomes surcharged with various impurities, which will probably be deposited on some of the vital organs. The mischief may be aggravated by indigestion, as that disorder tends to vitiate the quality of the blood.

The Mandrake Pills, as mentioned above, effectually clear away all obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, and produce a healthy action of the liver, which prevents the congestion just described, enables that organ to strain and purify the blood, and of course prevents those morbid deposits which lead to Consumption and other dangerous maladies. As we remarked before, the use of the Sea Weed Tonic is advisable when the energies of the stomach are impaired, and symptoms of indigestion are present. The purification of the blood cannot be *immediately* effected by ANY medicines. The Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills attain this object by acting on the stomach and liver, and thus producing vigorous and healthy digestion, and promoting the operations by which the blood is strained and purified, in the manner just described. And when the blood is thus restored to a normal and healthy state, the formation of Pulmonary or Bronchial Consumption is absolutely *impossible.*

If, by neglect, the disorders here described have been allowed to debilitate the system to such a degree and to deteriorate the blood, so that the first bad cold which the patient takes fastens on the lungs and bronchial tubes, and thus produces the unmistakable signs of Bronchial or Pulmonary Consumption, the Pulmonic Syrup must be used, together with one or both of the other remedies, as circumstances may require.

For the cure of that complicated disorder known as "Dyspeptic Consumption," the Pulmonic Syrup cannot be too highly recommended, as from its alterative effects it produces healthy secretions, and in conjunction with the "*Sea Weed Tonic,*" which restores tone to the stomach and enables it to properly digest the food, and the "*Mandrake Pills,*" to bring about a healthy action of the liver, a cure is certain. The directions which accompany the Syrup explain when and how to take the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

III. PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

This is the most dangerous form of consumption. The causes which produce it are very numerous, such as hereditary disposition, a particular formation of the body, certain diseases, as catarrh, small pox, measles, liver complaint, dyspepsia, etc., particular employments, grief or disappointment, and in short, any cause which disturbs the healthful operations of nature produces the *diminution of the vital tone,* which always precedes an attack of this disease.

Pulmonary consumption commences with a feeling of lassitude, slight aching pains, with a sense of tightness in some parts of the chest, and a short, dry cough, which is readily excited by muscular emotion. The breathing is shorter and more frequent. These symptoms gradually become more conspicuous, and at length slight fever occurs towards evening, and the respiration and pulse continue to be somewhat accelerated through the whole day. A fit of coughing usually occurs in the morning, and the patient rises out of bed in a relaxed and feeble condition.

There is an extreme liability to take cold on the slightest exposure. By degrees the cough becomes more frequent and troublesome, particularly in the evening and morning, or at night on awakening from sleep. As the disease advances, the skin, lips, tongue and fauces become dry in the afternoon, slight chills regularly occur towards evening, followed by fever, during which one or both cheeks become suffused with a circumscribed flush; a dry, burning heat is felt in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, the breathing is very quick and short, and the pulse very frequent, small, quick and tense. These febrile paroxysms continue till toward midnight, when they terminate in more or less profuse perspiration, which continues until morning, leaving the sufferer exhausted, languid and depressed. Frequently previous to the occurrence of this train of symptoms, the expectoration becomes thicker and not unfrequently mixed with blood. The feeling of a load in the chest and emaciation, increase, attended with increasing failure of strength.

Towards the unfavorable termination of the disease, swelling of the feet and diarrhœa almost invariably come on, accompanied with a weak and hoarse voice, difficulty of swallowing, and sometimes ulcerated throat, until death relieves the sufferer.

It is generally admitted by medical men of every school that this form of consumption cannot be cured by any application of their art. However, some of the most liberal and enlightened physicians in Europe and America have thought otherwise, and as a testimony of EXPERIENCE is more reliable than any hypothecated authority, I am enabled to declare and to prove that Pulmonary Consumption *can* be cured, and that it *has* been cured in very many instances; and that even when it has advanced to some of its last stages, one of the first indications of cure is to strengthen the system, and this may be done by the means pointed out above. For that DEBILITY which marks the commencement of the disease my Sea Weed Tonic and a highly nutritious diet are the best remedies. When the system is strengthened and the digestive organs are restored to their healthful tone, the most alarming symptoms will sometimes disappear. But should it prove otherwise, and if appearances make it evident that the lungs are beginning to decay, my Pulmonic Syrup will arrest the progress of the disease, sometimes almost immediately when the circumstances are favorable, and sometimes when the case, by neglect or delay, has become almost hopeless, and quite so in the estimation of physicians generally. The Syrup promotes expectoration, and thus enables the system to throw off the disease. No one denies that when the patient cannot discharge the morbid matter by expectoration death speedily ensues. The Syrup, by keeping the phlegm loose, enables the patient to raise it easily, and the diseased matter which obstructs the lungs is removed, the ulceration is healed, and the sufferer is gradually restored to health.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, by all druggists and dealers.

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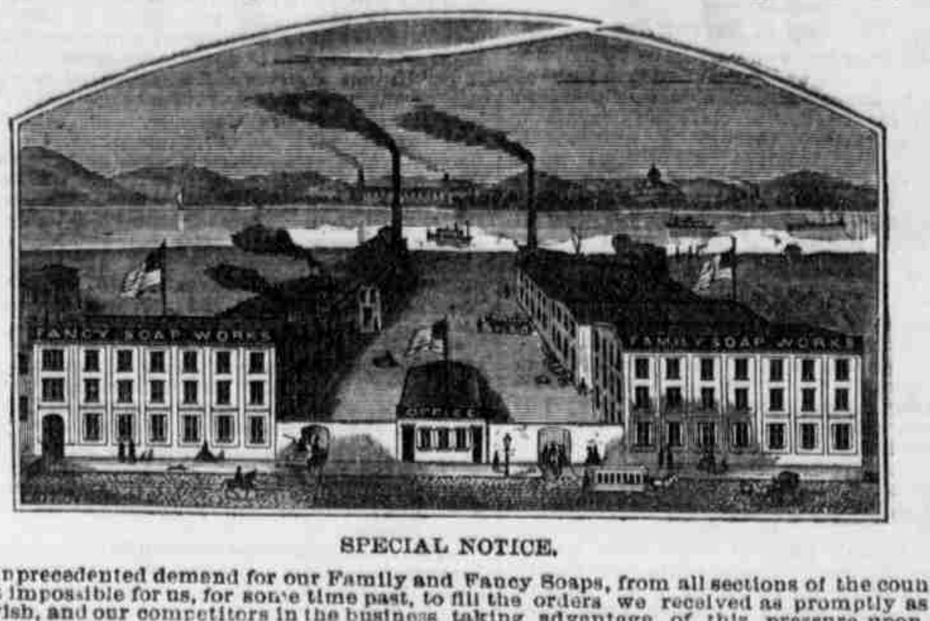

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The unprecedented demand for our Family and Fancy Soaps, from all sections of the country, made it impossible for us, for some time past, to fill the orders we received as promptly as we could wish, and our competitors in the business taking advantage of this pressure upon our capacity, have industriously circulated a report "that our works were stopped, and we could not fill orders sent to us," etc. It is to contradict this malicious report that we issue this circular, to assure our customers and the public that our Soap Works *are in full operation,* and recently increased capacity to meet the growing demand for our Soaps. We can now manufacture 200,000 pounds a week, 800,000 pounds a month, or about (10,000,000) Ten Millions of pounds per annum, a larger quantity than is made by any other single establishment in the United States, or perhaps in the world. We accordingly invite orders for our Soaps, feeling satisfied we can fill them with reasonable promptness. Respectfully,

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